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Louis Bay
April 14th

James O'Connell
June 1880

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES
IN
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

CONTAINING
THE PRINCIPLES OF ANALYSIS,
OR
ENGLISH PARSING.

BY
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"Breve est iter per exempla."

Seventh Edition.

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*¶ This work is introduced into all the Public Grammar
Schools of the City of Boston, by a vote of the School Com-
mittee, Dec. 16, 1834.*

STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

PREFACE.

THE object of Grammar is to furnish rules for the proper use of language. The authors of this treatise, keeping this object in mind, have rejected every thing which, in their view, is not strictly subservient to it. The formidable array of definitions and "*fine print*," which encumbers the pages of many of the treatises on the subject, perplexing the pupil, and arresting his progress in the acquisition of knowledge, forms no part of their plan. They have purposely neglected the elegances of diction, the ornaments of style, and other graces of writing, in order that, by descending to the level of the pupil, they may obtain an easy access to his understanding. For this reason, abbreviations of all kinds have been studiously avoided, repetitions have been purposely made, the colloquial style adopted, and those expressions selected which are most readily intelligible.

It will be seen, that the authors have widely departed from the usual arrangement of the different parts of the subject. The pupil is first taught to analyze words and phrases, dependent on those principles of Syntax which are most easily understood; while the Etymology, as well as the Syntax, of the more difficult parts of speech are reserved for his attention when he shall have become familiar with the construction of the simpler parts of a sentence. The difficulties in the syntax of most languages, arise from *Ellipsis*. This is peculiarly the case with the English language. In furnishing a system of rules for the construction or the analysis of language, some writers have thought proper to introduce a variety of rules that will meet the apparent anomalies occasioned by this figure. This has caused much unnecessary expenditure of time and labour, in committing the rules to memory, and practising their application. The authors of this work have been convinced by experience, that a knowledge of the fundamental principles of construction, together with some practice in supplying the ellipses in sentences, is all that is needed to enable the pupil to analyze the most complicated and elliptical expressions. They have therefore rejected every thing unnecessary, and reduced the principles of analysis and construction to a few short rules.

In the several parts of the work, it is intended to present a comprehensive treatise on English Grammar, *progressively* adapted to the wants of teachers and pupils of every grade. The plan and the details of the work are based upon an experience of the wants of pupils pursuing the study of this important branch of education; an experience gained by the authors during several years, in their connection with two of the large institutions of this city. The course which they recommend in teaching the subject, may be plainly stated in the words of Mr. Locke:—"In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and that being understood and fully mastered, to proceed to the next adjoining part."

Boston, August, 1834.

DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

A NOUN.

1. Tell the PERSON. 2. NUMBER. 3. GENDER. 4. CASE. (*If in the NOMINATIVE case, what verb does it govern, by Rule 9th? If in the POSSESSIVE case, by what noun is it governed, by Rule 4th? If in the OBJECTIVE case, tell whether it is governed by a PREPOSITION, by Rule 3d; or by an ACTIVE VERB, by Rule 12th.*) 5. Repeat the Rule.

AN ARTICLE.

1. With what noun does it agree, by Rule 1st? 2. Repeat the Rule.

AN ADJECTIVE.

1. *If it can be compared*, compare it. 2. Tell what degree of comparison. 3. To what noun or pronoun does it belong, by Rule 2d? 4. Repeat the Rule.

AN ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

1. To what noun does it belong, by Rule 2d? 2. Repeat the Rule.

A PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Decline it, and then parse it like a noun. (*See above.*)

A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Tell its antecedent, or subsequent; repeat the 24th Rule; and then parse it like a noun. (*See above.*)

A VERB.

1. Tell what kind. 2. Conjugate it. 3. Tell the Mood and Tense. 4. Decline it. 5. Tell the Person. 6. Number. 7. With what nominative case it agrees, by Rule 9th. 8. Repeat the Rule. (*If it is in the infinitive mood, instead of telling with what nominative it agrees, tell by what verb, participle, noun, or adjective, it is governed, by Rule 17th; or whether the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, or 23d Rules are to be used, and repeat the Rule.*)

A PARTICIPLE.

1. Tell what tense. 2. From what verb it is derived. 3. Conjugate the verb. 4. With what noun or pronoun does it agree, by Rule 13th? 5. Repeat the Rule.

AN ADVERB.

1. If it can be compared, compare it, and tell what degree of comparison. 2. What it qualifies, by Rule 16th. 3. Repeat the Rule.

A CONJUNCTION.

1. Tell what words, or sentences, it connects, by Rule 5th. 2. Repeat the Rule.

A PREPOSITION.

1. Tell what noun or pronoun, in the objective case, it governs, by Rule 3d. 2. Repeat the Rule.

AN INTERJECTION.

1. Tell what case it requires, by Rule 6th. 2. Repeat the Rule.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

✓ 1. GRAMMAR teaches us to speak properly, and to write correctly.

2. Grammar is divided into four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

FIRST PART.

3. Orthography teaches the use of letters, and the proper method of spelling words.

SECOND PART.

4. Etymology teaches the origin of words, the different kinds, or *Parts of Speech*, into which they are divided, and the changes made in them to express our ideas correctly.

THIRD PART.

5. Syntax teaches the agreement, government, and proper arrangement of words in a sentence.

FOURTH PART.

6. Prosody teaches the right pronunciation of words, and the rules of poetry.

7. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

8. The letters *a, e, i, o, u*, are vowels. All other letters are consonants, except *w* and *y*; which are sometimes vowels, and sometimes consonants.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

9. There are nine kinds of words; Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. These are called the *Parts of Speech*.

ARTICLES.

10. *A*, *An*, and *The*, are ARTICLES. *A* is used before words beginning with a consonant; as, *a* top, *a* marble. *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h*; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour.

Correct the errors in the articles in the following expressions.

A end, a army, an heart, an horn, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, a eel, a ant, a inch, a eye.

NOUNS.

11. The word *Noun* means a name. All words which signify any thing which we can see, hear, feel, smell, taste, or talk about, are called NOUNS; as, *a* top, *a* song, *pride*, *honour*, *John*, *America*.

12. Nouns have Person, Number, Gender, and Case.

PERSON.

13. Nouns have three persons; the first, the second, and the third. The first person is the speaker; as, *I*, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, &c.

The second person is the one spoken to; as, *Boys*, give your attention.

The third person is the one spoken of; as, *Washington* was the first President of the United States.

Tell the person of the nouns in the following sentences.

O *virtue*! how amiable thou art! *John* is an attentive scholar. *Harriet*, bring me your book. *I*, *James Madison*. We, the *people* of these *United States*. Lovely art thou, O *peace*! These are thy *gifts*, O *sickness*! Lo! these are what *God* has set before thee, *child of reason*, *son of woman*: unto which does thy *heart* incline?

NUMBER.

14. Nouns have two numbers; the Singular, and the Plural.

15. The singular number expresses but one object; as, *a* boy, *a* girl, *an* hour, *the* book.

16. The plural number expresses more than one object; as, *boys, girls, hours, the books.*

17. The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular;* as,

<i>Singular,</i>	Boy ;	<i>Plural,</i>	Boys.
<i>Singular,</i>	Girl ;	<i>Plural,</i>	Girls.
<i>Singular,</i>	Hour ;	<i>Plural,</i>	Hours.
<i>Singular,</i>	Book ;	<i>Plural,</i>	Books.

Tell the number of the following nouns.

Books, hours, paper, pen, ink, boy, girl, table, house, cart, horse, cow, dogs, cats, sea, rivers, mountains, chair, pencil, coat, eye, nose, mouth, chin, hairs, wood, desk, school, fathers, mothers, brother, sister.

GENDER.

18. *Gender* means the kind, or sex. There are four genders ; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, and the Common Gender.

19. The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind ; as, *man, brother, father, son.*

20. The feminine gender denotes animals of the female kind ; as, *a woman, a sister, a mother, a daughter.*

21. The word *neuter* means *neither*. The neuter gender denotes objects which are *neither* males nor females ; as, *a field, a house, a garden.*

22. The common gender is applied to those words which signify both males and females ; as, *parent, child, friend, person.*

Tell the gender, number, and person, of the following nouns.

Father, sister, brother, mother, boy, girl, book, loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters, bottles, brush, goose, wings, echo, mouse, geese, queens, bread, rings, shoe, candle, tongs, chair, house, boots, pens, ink, paper, table, tumbler, uncle, aunt, cousin, parent, relation, neighbour, person, cat, kitten, squirrel, rabbit, deer. *John, tell Mary to bring her book to me.*

* For the various irregularities in the formation of the plural number of nouns, and, in general, for other irregularities, See the Appendix.

CASE.

23. Nouns have three Cases; the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

24. The nominative and objective cases of a noun are always spelt alike; as, nominative, *boy*; objective, *boy*.

25. The possessive case of a noun is formed by adding an apostrophe, and the letter *s*, to the nominative; as,

Nominative Case, *Boy.*
Possessive Case, *Boy's.*

26. To decline a noun, means to tell its cases and numbers. Thus:

<i>Singular Number.</i>		<i>Plural Number.</i>	
<i>Nominative Case,</i>	<i>Man;</i>	<i>Nominative Case,</i>	<i>Men.</i>
<i>Possessive Case,</i>	<i>Man's;</i>	<i>Possessive Case,</i>	<i>Men's.</i>
<i>Objective Case,</i>	<i>Man;</i>	<i>Objective Case,</i>	<i>Men.</i>

27. When the plural ends in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe; as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>Boy;</i>	<i>Nom.</i> <i>Boys.</i>
<i>Poss.</i> <i>Boy's;</i>	<i>Poss.</i> <i>Boys'.</i>
<i>Obj.</i> <i>Boy;</i>	<i>Obj.</i> <i>Boys.</i>

Tell the person, number, gender, and case, of the following nouns.

Father, brothers, mother's, boys, book, loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagles' wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's, glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.



FIRST RULE OF SYNTAX.

28. THE ARTICLE *A*, OR *AN*, AGREES WITH NOUNS OF THE SINGULAR NUMBER ONLY.

THE ARTICLE *THE* AGREES WITH NOUNS OF THE SINGULAR OR PLURAL NUMBER.

To parse an article, means to tell what noun it agrees with, and to give the rule of syntax which shows the agreement.

Parse the following articles.

A horse. A tree. The house. A man. The trees. The houses. An altar. The Hudson. A hunter. An hour. An acorn. A lioness. The truth. The virtues. The justice.

ADJECTIVES.

29. An Adjective expresses the *kind*, *number*, or *quality*, of a noun; as, a *good* boy, a *bad* boy, a *tall* boy, *one* boy, *four* boys.

30. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison; the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

31. The comparative degree is formed by adding *er* to the positive; and the superlative degree is formed by adding *est* to the positive; as,

<i>Positive,</i>	Great.
<i>Comparative,</i>	Greater.
<i>Positive,</i>	Great.
<i>Superlative,</i>	Greatest.

32. If the adjective end in *e*, the comparative is formed by adding *r* only; and the superlative is formed by adding *st*; as,

<i>Positive,</i>	Wise.
<i>Comparative,</i>	Wiser.
<i>Positive,</i>	Wise.
<i>Superlative,</i>	Wisest.

33. Adjectives of one syllable are thus compared :

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Great,	Greater,	Greatest.
Long,	Longer,	Longest.
Short,	Shorter,	Shortest.
Tall,	Taller,	Tallest.
Thick,	Thicker,	Thickest.
Fine,	Finer,	Finest.
Wise,	Wiser,	Wisest.

34. Adjectives of more than one syllable are generally compared by placing the adverbs *more* and *most* before the adjective. Thus,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Famous,	More famous,	Most famous.
Favourable,	More favourable,	Most favourable.
Prudent,	More prudent,	Most prudent.
Cruel,	More cruel,	Most cruel.

Compare the following adjectives.

Fair, grave, tall, bright, long, short, white, deep, sweet, strong, poor, rich, great, amiable, moderate, disinterested,

favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Tell the comparative degree of the following.

Low, indifferent, ardent, cold, feeble, worthy, convenient, cold, bare, strong, contented, diligent, insufferable.

Tell the superlative degree of the following.

Beautiful, sensible, hot, intelligent, precise, particular, attentive, desirable, warm, clean, neat, sweet, nice.

35. Adjectives are sometimes used as nouns; as, *The good* are happy. *The learned* are respected. *The virtuous* will be rewarded. *Good* comes out of *evil*.

36. Nouns are often used as adjectives; as, *a gold* ring, *a silver* cup.

SECOND RULE OF SYNTAX.

37. EVERY ADJECTIVE BELONGS TO SOME NOUN OR PRONOUN, EXPRESSED OR UNDERSTOOD.

To parse an adjective, is to compare it, to tell what degree it is in, to what noun it belongs, and to give the rule of syntax.

Parse the following adjectives.

An honest man. An excellent pen. An interesting young lady. Great men. Outrageous behaviour. A shady retreat. Beautiful children. Industrious boys. Careless men. White paper. Black ink. Long stories. Higher houses. Taller trees. Whiter clothes. More excellent reasons. The highest house. The tallest man. The shortest boy. The simplest tale. The most beautiful woman. Wonderful stories. The straitest sect. Wider streets. Longer roads. The most impudent conduct. The most persevering character.

Irregular Comparison.

38. The following adjectives are compared in an irregular manner, as follows:

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good,	Better,	Best.
Bad,	Worse,	Worst.
Evil,	Worse,	Worst.
Ill,	Worse,	Worst.
Little,	Less,	Least.
Much,	More,	Most.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Many,	More,	Most.
Late,	Later,	Latest, <i>or</i> Last.
Near,	Nearer,	Nearest, <i>or</i> Next.
Far,	Farther, <i>or</i> Further,	Farthest, <i>or</i> Furthest.
Fore,	Former,	Foremost, <i>or</i> First.
Old,	Older, <i>or</i> Elder,	Oldest, <i>or</i> Eldest.

Parse the following words.

A little boy. A less child. The least thing. Evil disposition. Worse conduct. Best boys. The nearest seat. The next boy. Many reasons. The latest news. Ill advice. Better things. Most persons. The farthest trees. More pupils. Bad purposes. Later hours. *end.*

PRONOUNS.

39. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun ; as, John is a good boy ; *he* obeys *his* parents.

40. There are three kinds of pronouns ; Personal, Relative, and Adjective Pronouns.

41. The personal pronouns are, *I, Thou, He, She, It.*

42. Personal pronouns have person, number, gender, and case.

43. The pronoun *I* is of the *first* person, and is thus declined :

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>We.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Mine.</i>	<i>Ours.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Me.</i>	<i>Us.</i>

44. The pronoun *Thou* is of the second person, and is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Ye, or You.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Thine.</i>	<i>Yours.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Thee.</i>	<i>You.</i>

45. The pronoun *He* is of the third person, masculine gender, and is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>He.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Him.</i>	<i>Them.</i>

46. The pronoun *She* is of the third person, feminine gender, and is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>She.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Hers.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Her.</i>	<i>Them.</i>

47. The pronoun *It* is of the third person, neuter gender, and is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Its.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>Them.</i>

Tell the person, number, gender, and case, of the following pronouns.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, her, ours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, we,

48. The words *myself*, *thysself*, *himsself*, *herself*, and *itself*, are called compound personal pronouns. They are used only in the nominative and objective cases, and are thus declined :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Myself.</i>	<i>Ourselves.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Myself.</i>	<i>Ourselves.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thysself, or Yourself.</i>	<i>Yourselves.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Thysself, or Yourself.</i>	<i>Yourselves.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Himsself.</i>	<i>Themselves.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Himsself.</i>	<i>Themselves.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Herself.</i>	<i>Themselves.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Herself.</i>	<i>Themselves.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Itself.</i>	<i>Themselves.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Itself.</i>	<i>Themselves.</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

49. The Relative Pronouns are, *Who*, *Which*, and *That*.

50. The relative *Who* is thus declined :

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Who.</i>	<i>Who.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Whose.</i>	<i>Whose.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Whom.</i>	<i>Whom.</i>

51. The relative pronouns *Which* and *That* are used in the nominative and objective cases only; as,

*Singular.**Nom.* Which.*Obj.* Which.*Nom.* That.*Obj.* That.*Plural.**Nom.* Which.*Obj.* Which.*Nom.* That.*Obj.* That.

52. The word *what* is called a compound relative pronoun, when it means *that which*, or *those which*; as, Let me see *what* you have in your hand; that is, Let me see *that which* you have in your hand.

53. The pronouns *who*, *which*, and *what*, are frequently joined to *ever*, and *soever*; as, Whoever, whichever, whatever, whosoever, whichsoever, whatsoever. These are called compound relative pronouns.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

54. The following words are Adjective Pronouns: *My*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, *each*, *every*, *either*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, *former*, *latter*, *some*, *other*, *another*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *such*.

Tell what kind of pronouns the following are.

Myself, whoever, which, that, himself, themselves, whom, ourselves, whose, those, former, such, what, every, each, this, other, itself, yourselves, thyself, another, my, his, whatever, whichsoever.


SECOND RULE OF SYNTAX.

55. EVERY ADJECTIVE, AND EVERY ADJECTIVE PRONOUN, BELONGS TO SOME NOUN OR PRONOUN, EXPRESSED OR UNDERSTOOD.

Exercise in parsing Adjective Pronouns.

(To parse an adjective pronoun, is to tell to what noun it belongs, and to give the rule of syntax.)

Parse the following adjective pronouns.

My horse. Thy horse. His book. Her doll. Our home. Your garden. Their pens. Each bird. Every beast. Either person. This road. That sort. These things. Those boys. Some persons. Other things. Any man. One top. All children. Such conduct. 

PREPOSITIONS.

begin - 56. The following words are Prepositions, and are always followed by a noun or pronoun, in the objective case :

Of, to, for, by, with, in, into, within, without, over, under, through, above, below, between, beneath, from, beyond, at, near, up, down, before, behind, off, on, upon, among, after, about, against, athwart, save, along, around, except, across.

THIRD RULE OF SYNTAX.

57. PREPOSITIONS GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

[Parse the following words ; that is, tell what part of speech each is ; mention the person, number, gender, case, of the nouns ; compare the adjectives, and tell what degree of comparison they are in ; decline the pronouns. Recollect that the noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is in the objective case, and is governed by the preposition according to the above rule.]

In the green-house. To the meeting-house in Roxbury. With his excellent pen. By a good hot fire, in the great stove, on the hearth, in our school-house. On their blue coats in the entry. For her bonnet of Italian silk. Within the desk, over the bureau. Under the seat. Beyond the most distant house. Behind the green curtains, about the windows. Through the deep and dark Gothick archway. Between the upper and lower seats. With Cimmerian darkness on the parting soul. With each light rod in the stirring breeze. In the spacious cavern of some virgin mine.

FOURTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

58. THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF A NOUN, OR PRONOUN, IS ALWAYS GOVERNED BY THE NEXT NOUN THAT FOLLOWS IT, EXPRESSED OR UNDERSTOOD.

Parse the following words.

In John's brother's book. To the man on whose hoary head. In a glass inkstand, on the master's desk. With Mr. Brown's compliments to his fair cousin. Beneath a mountain's brow. To every pupil's seat. Through this fleeting life's short various day. To Bethlehem's shepherds in the lonely vale. At the vessel's sudden roll. From Pyrrho's maze and Epicurus' sty. *end*

CONJUNCTIONS.

begin 59. The following words are Conjunctions; they are used to join words and sentences together: And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore, but, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

FIFTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

60. CONJUNCTIONS CONNECT SIMILAR PARTS OF SPEECH, AND MEMBERS OF SENTENCES.

Tell what words the conjunctions in the following sentences connect.

For the younger brother of John and Charles. To a tall tree in the green garden, and a high post in the middle of the street. In the car on the rail-road, between Boston and Worcester. Through the crooked streets of Boston, and over the bridge to Charlestown. What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted! On bickering wheels and adamant car. In March, December, and in July. At night, at morning, and at noon. Or autumn, with his many fruits and woods.

Thy steps,
And the broad, arching portals of the grove.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame.

A wiser man than Socrates. In neither John's nor George's desk. / A straight and tall tree.

INTERJECTIONS.

61. The following words are Interjections: O! oh! pish! heigh! lo! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail! ha! huzza! hurrah! pugh! humph! pshaw! hey! eh! foh! ho! holla! aha! ha, ha, ha! hist! mum!

SIXTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

62. THE PRONOUN, WHICH FOLLOWS AN INTERJECTION, MUST BE IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE IF IT BE OF THE SECOND PERSON, AND IN THE OBJECTIVE CASE IF IT BE OF THE FIRST PERSON.

SEVENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

63. THE NOUN OR PRONOUN ADDRESSED OR SPOKEN TO, IS OF THE SECOND PERSON, AND IS CALLED THE NOMINATIVE CASE INDEPENDENT.

EIGHTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

64. WHEN TWO OR MORE NOUNS, OR A NOUN AND PRONOUN, COME TOGETHER, AND MEAN THE SAME PERSON OR THING, THEY ARE SAID TO BE IN APPPOSITION, AND AGREE IN CASE. *each*

begin Parse the following sentences, and apply the three preceding rules. *A J*

Hush! boys, in that seat. Holla! master, with your cart full of apples. Hail, to your lordship. Alas! poor country!

All hail! thou lovely queen of night!
Bright empress of the starry sky!

Before thy glory, harvest moon.

Oh, blissful days! Ah me! how soon ye pass!

Sweet-scented flower! on January's front severe.

Oh heaven! beneath thy dread expanse.

Lights of the world, and demigods of fame.

Children of truth, and champions of her cause.

Before thy mystic altar, heavenly Truth. *ch*

Oh Switzerland! my country, nurse of liberty;
Home of the gallant, great, and free!

Oh winter! ruler of the inverted year!

On thy bald, awful head, oh Chamouny!

Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain blast!

And thou, oh silent mountain, sole and bare!

Hail, ye mighty masters of the lay!
Nature's true sons, the friends of man and truth.

Oh! deep-enchancing prelude of repose,
The dawn of bliss, the twilight of our woes.

VERBS.

fig. 65. A Verb is a word which expresses what is said or affirmed of persons or things; as, He *sleeps*. John *loves* Charles. Charles *is loved* by John.

Tell the verbs in the following sentences.

The child cries. John laughed. Charles spoke to Henry. Mary dressed a doll. George raised his kite. The cat caught a mouse. William kicked his football. The ball was kicked by William. David loved Jonathan. Jonathan was loved by David. The horse neighed. The cow gives milk. The bell has tolled. The dog barks. The carriage has passed the school-house. Boys love to play.

66. The noun or pronoun, which is the subject of the verb, is the nominative case to the verb, and may be generally known by asking the question, Who? or What? as, The child cries. By asking the question, *Who* cries? the answer is, *The child*. Therefore the word *child* is the nominative case to the verb *cries*.

Tell the nominative case and the verbs in the following sentences.

The child cries. John spoke. The fire burns. We should be industrious. I love. Thou art improved. The birds sing. Horses neigh. The dog barks in the street. Trees grow in the garden. The boys play in the field. The girls laughed in the school-room. The master frowned. A liar will be punished. The truant will not escape. Sharp scissors will cut. Mischievous boys will be whipped. Idle girls will be reprov'd by their teacher. The master's desk has been painted. Mary's advice was followed by her younger brother.

67. The noun or pronoun, which is the object of the verb, is in the objective case, and governed by the verb. It may generally be known by asking the question, Whom? or What? as, John struck Charles. By asking the question, *Whom* did John strike? the answer is, *Charles*. Therefore *Charles* is the objective case, and governed by the verb *struck*.

Tell the nominative and objective cases in the following sentences.

We love him. James loves me. It amuses him. We shall conduct them. They will divide the spoil. Soldiers should defend their country. Friends invite friends. She can read her lesson. Enemies pursue enemies. She may play a tune. You might please her. Thou mayest ask him. He may have betrayed us. We might have seen the children. John can deliver the message. Charlotte recited her lesson. Thou hast obeyed my voice. I honour my father. He supports me. My mother took care of me. *end.*

68. There are three kinds of verbs; Active Verbs, Passive Verbs, and Neuter Verbs.

69. Active verbs are those which are followed by a noun or pronoun in the objective case; as, William *called me*; I obeyed William. John struck a ball,

70. Passive verbs express the receiving of an action, and generally have a nominative case which receives the action, and are followed by an objective case expressed or understood, by which the action is performed; as, A ball *was struck* by John.

71. The word *neuter* means neither. All verbs which are *neither* active nor passive, are called *neuter* verbs.

72. Verbs have moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

73. There are five moods; the Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Imperative, and Infinitive.

74. There are six tenses; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future, and the Future Perfect tenses.

75. The indicative and subjunctive moods have all the six tenses. The potential has four; namely, the present, the imperfect, the perfect, and the pluperfect. The infinitive has two; namely, the present, and the perfect; and the imperative has none.

76. Verbs have three participles; the Present Participle, the Perfect Participle, and the Compound Perfect Participle.

77. There are two forms of verbs, called Regular and Irregular. The imperfect tense and perfect participle of regular verbs are formed by adding *ed* to the present tense; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Favour,	Favoured,	Favoured.
Bless,	Blessed,	Blessed.
Esteem,	Esteemed,	Esteemed.

78. When the present tense ends in *e*, the imperfect tense and perfect participle are formed by adding *d* only ; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Love,	Loved,	Loved.
Approve,	Approved,	Approved.
Move,	Moved,	Moved.

79. To conjugate a verb, is to name its present tense, imperfect tense, and perfect participle.

Conjugate the following regular verbs.

Love, approve, move, esteem, favour, admire, roll, walk, dress, cease, seize, engage, dine, pass, bless, pray, remove, inquire, crack, join, jump, believe, close, strengthen, continue, augment, enhance, look, espouse, resign, present, watch, punish, thrash, suggest, repose, toll, receive, share, roar, pour.

80. The imperfect tense and perfect participle of irregular verbs, are not formed by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense ; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>
See,	Saw,	Seen.
Run,	Ran,	Run.
Go,	Went,	Gone.
Know,	Knew,	Known.
Write,	Wrote,	Written.

81 LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

begin The verbs marked *r* admit also the regular form.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Abide,	Abode,	Abode.
Am,	Was,	Been.
Arise,	Arose,	Arisen.
Awake,	Awoke, <i>r</i> .	Awaked.
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i> ,	Bare,	Born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i> ,	Bore,	Borne.
Beat,	Beat,	Beaten, or Beat.
Begin,	Began,	Begun.
Bend,	Bent,	Bent.
Bereave,	Bereft, <i>r</i> .	Bereft, <i>r</i> .
Beseech,	Besought,	Besought.
Bid,	Bid, or Bade,	Ridden, or Bid.
Bind,	Bound,	Bound.

Present.

Bite,
Bleed,
Blow,
Break,
Breed,
Bring,
Build,
Burst,
Buy,
Cast,
Catch,
Chide,
Choose,
Cleave, *r. to stick, or adhere.*
Cleave, *to split,*
Cling,
Clothe,
Come,
Cost,
Crow,
Creep,
Cut,
Dare, *to venture,*
Dare, *r. to challenge.*
Deal,
Dig,
Do,
Draw,
Drive,
Drink,
Dwell,
Eat,
Fall,
Feed,
Feel,
Fight,
Find,
Flee,
Fling,
Fly,
Forget,
Forsake,
Freeze,

Imperfect.

Bit,
Bled,
Blew,
Broke,
Bred,
Brought,
Built,
Burst,
Bought,
Cast,
Caught *r.*
Chid,
Chose,
Clove, *or Cleft,*
Clung,
Clothed,
Came,
Cost,
Crew, *r.*
Crept,
Cut,
Durst,
Dealt, *r.*
Dug, *r.*
Did,
Drew,
Drove,
Drank,
Dwelt, *r.*
Eat, *or Ate,*
Fell,
Fed,
Felt,
Fought,
Found,
Fled,
Flung,
Flew,
Forgot,
Forsook,
Froze,

Perfect Participle.

Bitten, *or Bit.*
Bled,
Blown.
Broken.
Bred.
Brought.
Built.
Burst.
Bought.
Cast.
Caught, *r.*
Chidden, *or Chid.*
Chosen.

Cleft, *or Cloven.*
Clung.
Clad, *r.*
Come.
Cost.
Crowed.
Crept.
Cut.
Dared.

Dealt, *r.*
Dug, *r.*
Done.
Drawn.
Driven.
Drunk
Dwelt, *r.*
Eaten.
Fallen.
Fed.
Felt.
Fought.
Found.
Fled.
Flung.
Flown.
Forgotten, *Forgot.*
Forsaken.
Frozen. *and*

Present.

Get,
 Gild,
 Gird,
 Give,
 Go,
 Grave,
 Grind,
 Grow,
 Have,
 Hang,
 Hear,
 Hew,
 Hide,
 Hit,
 Hold,
 Hurt,
 Keep,
 Knit,
 Know,
 Lade,
 Lay,
 Lead,
 Leave,
 Lend,
 Let,
 Lie, *to lie down*,
 Load,
 Lose,
 Make,
 Meet,
 Mow,
 Pay,
 Put,
 Read,
 Rend,
 Rid,
 Ride,
 Ring,
 Rise,
 Rive,
 Run,
 Saw,
 Say,

Imperfect.

Got,
 Gilt, *r.*
 Girt, *r.*
 Gave,
 Went,
 Graved,
 Ground,
 Grew,
 Had,
 Hung, *r.*
 Heard,
 Hewed,
 Hid,
 Hit,
 Held,
 Hurt,
 Kept,
 Knit, *r.*
 Knew,
 Laded,
 Laid,
 Led,
 Left,
 Lent,
 Let,
 Lay,
 Loaded,
 Lost,
 Made,
 Met,
 Mowed,
 Paid,
 Put,
 Read,
 Rent,
 Rid,
 Rode,
 Rang,
 Rose,
 Rived,
 Ran,
 Sawed,
 Said,

Perfect Participle.

Got.
 Gilt, *r.*
 Girt, *r.*
 Given.
 Gone.
 Graven.
 Ground.
 Grown.
 Had.
 Hung, *r.*
 Heard.
 Hewn, *r.*
 Hidden, *or* Hid.
 Hit.
 Held.
 Hurt.
 Kept.
 Knit, *r.*
 Known.
 Laden.
 Laid.
 Led.
 Left.
 Lent.
 Let.
 Lain.
 Laden, *r.*
 Lost.
 Made.
 Met.
 Mown, *r.*
 Paid.
 Put.
 Read.
 Rent.
 Rid.
 Rode, *or* Ridden.
 Rung.
 Risen.
 Riven.
 Run.
 Sawn, *r.*
 Said,

Present.

See,
 Seek,
 Sell,
 Send,
 Set,
 Shake,
 Shape,
 Shave,
 Shear,
 Shed,
 Shine,
 Show,
 Shoe,
 Shoot,
 Shrink,
 Shred,
 Shut,
 Sing,
 Sink,
 Sit,
 Slay,
 Sleep,
 Slide,
 Sling,
 Slink,
 Slit,
 Smite,
 Sow,
 Speak,
 Speed,
 Spend,
 Spill,
 Spin,
 Spit,
 Split,
 Spread,
 Spring,
 Stand,
 Steal,
 Stick,
 Sting,
 Stink,
 Stride,

Imperfect.

Saw,
 Sought,
 Sold,
 Sent,
 Set,
 Shook,
 Shaped,
 Shaved,
 Sheared,
 Shed,
 Shone, *r.*
 Showed,
 Shod,
 Shot,
 Shrunk,
 Shred,
 Shut,
 Sung, *or* Sang,
 Sunk, *or* Sank,
 Sat,
 Slew,
 Slept,
 Slid,
 Slung,
 Slunk,
 Slit, *r.*
 Smote,
 Sowed,
 Spoke,
 Sped,
 Spent,
 Spilt, *r.*
 Spun,
 Spit, *or* Spat,
 Split,
 Spread
 Sprung, *or* Sprang,
 Stood,
 Stole,
 Stuck,
 Stung,
 Stunk,
 Strode, *or* Strid,

Perfect Participle.

Seen.
 Sought.
 Sold.
 Sent.
 Set.
 Shaken.
 Shaped, *or* Shapen.
 Shaven, *r.*
 Shorn.
 Shed.
 Shone, *r.*
 Shown.
 Shod.
 Shot.
 Shrunk.
 Shred.
 Shut.
 Sung.
 Sunk.
 Sat.
 Slain.
 Slept.
 Slidden, *r.*
 Slung.
 Slunk.
 Slit, *r.*
 Smitten.
 Sown, *r.*
 Spoken.
 Sped.
 Spent.
 Spilt, *r.*
 Spun.
 Spit, *or* Spitten,
 Split.
 Spread.
 Sprung.
 Stood.
 Stolen.
 Stuck.
 Stung.
 Stunk.
 Stridden.

Strike,	Struck,	Struck, <i>or</i> Stricken.
String,	Strung,	Strung.
Strive,	Strove,	Striven.
Strow, <i>or</i> Strew,	Strowed, <i>or</i> Strewed,	Strown, Strowed, <i>or</i> Strewed.
Swear,	Swore,	Sworn.
Sweat,	Swet, <i>r.</i>	Swet, <i>r.</i>
Swell,	Swelled,	Swollen, <i>r.</i>
Swim,	Swum, <i>or</i> Swam,	Swum.
Swing,	Swung,	Swung.
Take,	Took,	Taken.
Teach,	Taught,	Taught.
Tear,	Tore,	Torn.
Tell,	Told,	Told.
Think,	Thought,	Thought.
Thrive,	Throve, <i>r.</i>	Thriven.
Throw,	Threw,	Thrown.
Thrust,	Thrust,	Thrust.
Tread,	Trod,	Trodden.
Wax,	Waxed,	Waxen, <i>r.</i>
Wear,	Wore,	Worn.
Weave,	Wove,	Woven.
Weep,	Wept,	Wept.
Win,	Won,	Won.
Wind,	Wound,	Wound.
Work,	Wrought,	Wrought, <i>or</i> Worked
Wring,	Wrung,	Wrung.
Write,	Wrote,	Written.

To decline a verb, is to mention its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

82. Regular verbs are conjugated and declined in the following manner :

TO LOVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Love.	Loved.	Loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I love.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou lovest.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He loves, or loveth.</i>

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *love*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *love*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *love*.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *lovedst*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *loved*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *loved*.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, has, or hath*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *have loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *hast loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *hath or has loved*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *have loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *have loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *have loved*.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had, hadst*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *had loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *hadst loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *had loved*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *had loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *had loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *had loved*.

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall* or *will*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I shall or will love.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou shalt or wilt love.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He shall or will love.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We shall or will love.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you shall or will love.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They shall or will love.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have* or *will have*.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I shall or will have loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou shalt or wilt have loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He shall or will have loved.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We shall or will have loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you shall or will have loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They shall or will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

All the tenses of this mood have the conjunction *if*, *that*, *though*, *unless*, or *except*, &c., before them, expressed or understood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON	<i>If I love.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>If thou love.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>If he love.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>If we love.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>If ye or you love.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>If they love.</i>

* For authority in the use of *shall* and *will*, as represented in this tense, see 1 Corinthians, 15th chap. 24th verse; Luke, 17th chap. 10th verse.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>lovedst</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>loved</i> .

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have*, *has*, *has*, or *hath*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>have loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hasst loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>hath</i> or <i>has loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>have loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>have loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>have loved</i> .

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had* and *hadst*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>had loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hadst loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>had loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>had loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>had loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>had loved</i> .

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall* or *will*, with a conjunction

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall</i> or <i>will love</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt love</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall</i> or <i>will love</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> love.
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> love.
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> love.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have* and *will have*, *shalt have* and *will have*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have loved
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>will</i> have loved.
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have loved.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have loved.
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have loved.
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood has but four tenses, and it is known by the signs *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its signs are *may*, *can*, or *must*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> love.
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst</i> , <i>canst</i> , or <i>must</i> love.
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> love.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> love.
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> love.
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , or <i>should</i> love.
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mightst</i> , <i>couldst</i> , <i>wouldst</i> , or <i>shouldst</i> love.
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , or <i>should</i> love.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>might, could, would, or should love.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>might, could, would, or should love.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>might, could, would, or should love</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *may have, can have, or must have.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may, can, or must have loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst, canst, or must have loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may, can, or must have loved.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may, can, or must have loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may, can, or must have loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may, can, or must have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might have, could have, would have, or should have.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>might, could, would, or should have loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>might, could, would, or should have loved.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>might, could, would, or should have loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>might, could, would, or should have loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>might, could, would, or should have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

This mood has no tense, and only one person, namely, the *second*.

Singular.

SECOND PERSON. *Love* thou, or *do* thou *love*.

Plural.

SECOND PERSON. *Love* ye or you, or *do* ye or you *love*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

This mood is known by the sign *to*. It has but two tenses, namely, the present and the perfect; and no number nor person.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle,	<i>Loving</i> .
Perfect Participle,	<i>Loved</i> .
Compound Perfect Participle,	<i>Having loved</i> .

83. SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB *TO LOVE*.

The word *synopsis* means *a general view*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>I love</i> .
Imperfect,	<i>I loved</i> .
Perfect,	<i>I have loved</i> .
Pluperfect,	<i>I had loved</i> .
Future,	<i>I shall or will love</i> .
Future Perfect,	<i>I shall or will have loved</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	If I <i>love</i> .
Imperfect,	If I <i>loved</i> .
Perfect,	If I <i>have loved</i> .
Pluperfect,	If I <i>had loved</i> .
Future,	If I <i>shall or will love</i> .
Future Perfect,	If I <i>shall or will have loved</i> .

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present,	I <i>may, can, or must love</i> .
Imperfect,	I <i>might, could, would, or should love</i> .
Perfect,	I <i>may, can, or must have loved</i> .
Pluperfect,	I <i>might, could, would, or should have loved</i> .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Love thou.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>To love.</i>
Perfect,	<i>To have loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	<i>Loving.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Loved.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having loved.</i>

84. The Irregular Neuter Verb **TO BE**, sometimes called the *Auxiliary Verb*, is thus conjugated and declined :

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
<i>Am.</i>	<i>Was.</i>	<i>Been.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

This mood has all the six tenses.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *am*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *art*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *is*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *are*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *are*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *are*.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *was*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *wast*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *was*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *were*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *were*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *were*.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, or has*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *have been*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *hast been*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *hath or has been*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *have been*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *have been*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *have been*.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had* and *hadst*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *had been*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *hadst been*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *had been*

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *had been*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *had been*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *had been*.

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall*, *shalt*; *will*, *wilt*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *shall* or *will be*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *shalt* or *wilt be*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *shall* or *will be*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *shall* or *will be*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *shall* or *will be*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *shall* or *will be*.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have*, *shalt have*, and *will have*, *wilt have*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *shall* or *will have been*.
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *shalt* or *wilt have been*.
 THIRD PERSON. He *shall* or *will have been*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *shall* or *will have been*.
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *shall* or *will have been*.
 THIRD PERSON. They *shall* or *will have been*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

All the six tenses of this mood have the conjunctions *if, that, though, unless, or except, &c.*, before them, expressed or understood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>be</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>be</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>be</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>be</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>be</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>be</i> .

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>were</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>wert</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>were</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>were</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>were</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>were</i> .

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, has*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>have been</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hast been</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>has been</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>have been</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>have been</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>have been</i> .

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had, hadst*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>had been</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hadst been</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>had been</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>had been</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>had been</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>had been</i> .

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall, shalt, will, wilt*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall or will be</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt or wilt be</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall or will be</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall or will be</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall or will be</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall or will be</i> .

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have, shalt have, will have, or wilt have*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall or will have been</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt or wilt have been</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall or will have been</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall or will have been</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall or will have been</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall or will have been</i> .

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood has but four tenses. Its signs are *may, can, must, might, could, would, or should.*

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may, can, or must be.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst, canst, or must be.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may, can, or must be.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may, can, or must be.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may, can, or must be.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may, can, or must be.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might, could, would, or should.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>might, could, would, or should be.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>might, could, would, or should be.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>might, could, would, or should be.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>might, could, would, or should be.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>might, could, would or should be.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *may have, can have, or must have.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may, can, or must have been.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst, canst, or must have been.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may, can, or must have been.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We may, can, or must have been.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you may, can, or must have been.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They may, can, or must have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might have, could have, would have, or should have.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I might, could, would, or should have been.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He might, could, would, or should have been.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>Wemight, could, would, or should have been.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They might, could, would, or should have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

This mood has no tense, and only one person, namely, the *second.*

Singular.

SECOND PERSON. *Be thou, or do thou be.*

Plural.

SECOND PERSON. *Be ye or you, or do ye or you be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

This mood is known by the sign *to*. It has but two tenses, namely, the present and the perfect, and neither number nor person.

PRESENT TENSE.

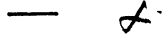
To be.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	<i>Being.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Been.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having been.</i>



SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB *TO BE*.

The word *synopsis* means *a general view*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>I am.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>I was.</i>
Perfect,	<i>I have been.</i>
Pluperfect,	<i>I had been.</i>
Future,	<i>I shall or will be.</i>
Future Perfect,	<i>I shall or will have been.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>If I be.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>If I were.</i>
Perfect,	<i>If I have been.</i>
Pluperfect,	<i>If I had been.</i>
Future,	<i>If I shall or will be.</i>
Future Perfect,	<i>If I shall or will have been.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present,	<i>I may or can be.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>I might, could, would, or should be.</i>
Perfect,	<i>I may or can have been.</i>
Pluperfect,	<i>I might, could, would, or should have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be thou.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>To be.</i>
Perfect,	<i>To have been.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	<i>Being.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Been.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having been.</i>

EXERCISE ON THE VERBS *TO LOVE* AND *TO BE*.

Tell the mood, tense, number, and person, of the following verbs.

I love him. He loved John. Mary will love her book. They had loved. You have loved. We might love. Thou mightst have loved. He may have loved. If George love his book, I shall love him. If you had loved them, they would have loved you. He would love. To love.

I am. He has been. They shall be. You might have been. Thou shouldst be. We could have been. I loved to be. Love thou. Be ye. We should have been. He must have been.

PASSIVE VERBS.

85. A Passive Verb is composed of the perfect participle of an active verb, and some mood or tense of the verb *to be*. Thus: *To be loved. I was loved. I have been loved.*

86. Passive verbs are conjugated and declined in the following manner:

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
<i>Am loved.</i>	<i>Was loved.</i>	<i>Loved.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *am, art, is, and are*, with the perfect participle.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I am loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou art loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He is loved.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We are loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you are loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *was, wast, were*, with the perfect participle.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>was loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>wast loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>was loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>were loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>were loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>were loved</i> .

PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *have been, hast been, hath* or *has been*, with the perfect participle.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>have been loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>hast been loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>hath</i> or <i>has been loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>have been loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>have been loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>have been loved</i> .

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *had been, hadst been*, with the perfect participle.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>had been loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>hadst been loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>had been loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>had been loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>had been loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>had been loved</i> .

FUTURE TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *shall be, shalt be, will be, wilt be*, with the perfect participle.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>shall</i> or <i>will be loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt be loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>shall</i> or <i>will be loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>shall</i> or <i>will be loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will be loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>shall</i> or <i>will be loved</i> .

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *shall have been, shalt have been, will have been, wilt have been*, with the perfect participle.

Singular.

4 FIRST PERSON.	I <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt have been loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been loved</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its sign is *be*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>be loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>be loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>be loved</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>be loved</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>be loved</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>be loved</i> .

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *were, wert*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I *were loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. If thou *wert loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. If he *were loved*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we *were loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. If ye or you *were loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. If they *were loved*.

PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *have been, hast been, hath been, or has been*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I *have been loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. If thou *hast been loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. If he *hath or has been loved*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we *have been loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. If ye or you *have been loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. If they *have been loved*.

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *had been, hadst been*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I *had been loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. If thou *hadst been loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. If he *had been loved*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we *had been loved*.
 SECOND PERSON. If ye or you *had been loved*.
 THIRD PERSON. If they *had been loved*.

FUTURE TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *shall be*, *shalt be*, *will be*, *wilt be*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> be loved.
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt</i> be loved.
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> be loved.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> be loved.
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> be loved.
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> be loved.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *shall have been*, *shalt have been*, *will have been*, *wilt have been*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall have been</i> loved.
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt have been</i> loved.
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall have been</i> loved.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall have been</i> loved.
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall have been</i> loved.
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall have been</i> loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *may be*, *can be*, *must be*, *mayst be*, *canst be*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> be loved.
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst</i> , <i>canst</i> , or <i>must</i> be loved.
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must</i> be loved.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may, can, or must be loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may, can, or must be loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may, can, or must be loved.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *might be, could be, would be, should be, mightst be, couldst be, wouldst be, shouldst be.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>might, could, would, or should be loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>might, could, would, or should be loved.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>might, could, would, or should be loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>might, could, would, or should be loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>might, could, would, or should be loved.</i>

PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *may have been, can have been, must have been, mayst have been, canst have been.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may, can, or must have been loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst, canst, or must have been loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may, can, or must have been loved.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may, can, or must have been loved.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may, can, or must have been loved.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may, can, or must have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are *might have been, could have been, would have been, should have been, mightst have been, couldst have been, wouldst have been, shouldst have been.*

Singular.

- FIRST PERSON.** *I might, could, would, or should have been loved.*
SECOND PERSON. *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved.*
THIRD PERSON. *He might, could, would, or should have been loved.*

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** *We might, could, would, or should have been loved.*
SECOND PERSON. *Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved.*
THIRD PERSON. *They might, could, would, or should have been loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Singular.

- SECOND PERSON.** *Be thou loved, or do thou be loved.*

Plural.

- SECOND PERSON.** *Be ye or you loved, or do ye or you be loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------------|
| Present, | <i>To be loved.</i> |
| Perfect, | <i>To have been loved.</i> |

PARTICIPLES OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Present, | <i>Being loved.</i> |
| Perfect, | <i>Loved.</i> |
| Compound Perfect, | <i>Having been loved.</i> |

EXERCISE ON THE VERB PASSIVE.

Tell the mood and tense of the following verbs.

John was loved. Mary would have been loved. Thou shalt be loved. To have been loved. Thou art loved. I might have been loved. If thou wert loved. If the boys had been loved. George may be loved. Henry has been loved. They are loved.

87. Irregular Verbs are thus conjugated and declined :

TO WRITE.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
<i>Write.</i>	<i>Wrote.</i>	<i>Written.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I write.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou writest.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He writes.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We write.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you write.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They write.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I wrote.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou wrotest.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He wrote.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We wrote.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you wrote.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They wrote.</i>

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, has.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *have written.*
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *hast written.*
 THIRD PERSON. He *has written.*

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *have written.*
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *have written*
 THIRD PERSON. They *have written.*

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had, hadst.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *had written.*
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *hadst written.*
 THIRD PERSON. He *had written.*

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *had written.*
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *had written.*
 THIRD PERSON. They *had written.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall or will.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I *shall or will write.*
 SECOND PERSON. Thou *shalt or wilt write.*
 THIRD PERSON. He *shall or will write.*

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We *shall or will write.*
 SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *shall or will write.*
 THIRD PERSON. They *shall or will write.*

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have* or *will have*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt have written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

All the tenses of this mood have the conjunctions *if, that, though, unless, or except, &c.*, before them, expressed or understood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>write</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>write</i> .

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>wrote</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>wrotest</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>wrote</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>wrote</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>wrote</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>wrote</i> .

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, has*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>have written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hast written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>has written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>have written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>have written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>have written</i> .

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had, hadst*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>had written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hadst written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>had written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>had written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>had written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>had written</i> .

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall or will*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall or will write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt or wilt write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall or will write</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall or will write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall or will write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall or will write</i> .

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have*, or *will have*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt have written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall</i> or <i>will have written</i> .

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood is known by the signs *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its signs are *may*, *can*, or *must*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst</i> , <i>canst</i> , or <i>must write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must write</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must write</i> .

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , or <i>should write</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mightst</i> , <i>couldst</i> , <i>wouldst</i> , or <i>shouldst write</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , or <i>should write</i> .

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** We *might, could, would, or should write.*
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *might, could, would, or should write.*
THIRD PERSON. They *might, could, would, or should write.*

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *may have, can have, or must have.*

Singular.

- FIRST PERSON.** I *may, can, or must have written.*
SECOND PERSON. Thou *mayst, canst, or must have written.*
THIRD PERSON. He *may, can, or must have written.*

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** We *may, can, or must have written.*
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *may, can, or must have written.*
THIRD PERSON. They *may, can, or must have written.*

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might have, could have, would have, or should have.*

Singular.

- FIRST PERSON.** I *might, could, would, or should have written.*
SECOND PERSON. Thou *mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have written.*
THIRD PERSON. He *might, could, would, or should have written.*

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** We *might, could, would, or should have written.*
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you *might, could, would, or should have written.*
THIRD PERSON. They *might, could, would, or should have written.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

This mood has no tense, and only one person, namely, the *second*.

Singular.

SECOND PERSON. *Write thou, or do thou write.*

Plural.

SECOND PERSON. *Write ye or you, or do ye or you write.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

This mood is known by the sign *to*. It has only two tenses, namely, the present and the perfect, and neither number nor person.

Present,
Perfect,

To write.
To have written.

PARTICIPLES.

Present,
Perfect,
Compound Perfect,

Writing.
Written.
Having written.

88. SYNOPSIS OF THE IRREGULAR ACTIVE VERB *TO WRITE*.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present,
Imperfect,
Perfect,
Pluperfect,
Future,
Future Perfect,

I write.
I wrote.
I have written.
I had written.
I shall or will write.
I shall or will have written.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	If I <i>write</i> .
Imperfect,	If I <i>wrote</i> .
Perfect,	If I <i>have written</i> .
Pluperfect,	If I <i>had written</i> .
Future,	If I <i>shall or will write</i> .
Future Perfect,	If I <i>shall or will have written</i> .

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present,	I <i>may, can, or must write</i> .
Imperfect,	I <i>might, could, would, or should write</i> .
Perfect,	I <i>may, can, or must have written</i> .
Pluperfect,	I <i>might, could, would, or should have written</i> .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Write thou, or do thou write.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>To write.</i>
Perfect,	<i>To have written.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	<i>Writing.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Written.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having written.</i>

Irregular Passive Verbs are thus conjugated and declined :

TO BE WRITTEN.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
<i>Am written.</i>	<i>Was written.</i>	<i>Written.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its signs are *am, art, is, or are.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I am written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou art written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He is written.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We are written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you are written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They are written.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *was, wast, or were.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I was written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou wast written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He was written.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We were written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you were written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They were written.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have been, hast been, has been.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I have been written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou hast been written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He has or hath been written.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We have been written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you have been written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They have been written.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had been, hadst been.*

Singular

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I had been written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou hadst been written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He had been written</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We had been written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you had been written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They had been written.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall or will be.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I shall or will be written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou shalt or wilt be written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He shall or will be written.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We shall or will be written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you shall or will be written</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They shall or will be written.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall have been, or will have been.*

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>I shall or will have been written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Thou shalt or wilt have been written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>He shall or will have been written.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	<i>We shall or will have been written.</i>
SECOND PERSON.	<i>Ye or you shall or will have been written.</i>
THIRD PERSON.	<i>They shall or will have been written.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

All the tenses of this mood have the conjunctions *if, that, though, unless, or except, &c.*, before them, expressed or understood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its sign is *be*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I *be written*.

SECOND PERSON. If thou *be written*.

THIRD PERSON. If he *be written*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we *be written*.

SECOND PERSON. If ye or you *be written*.

THIRD PERSON. If they *be written*.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *were, wert*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I *were written*.

SECOND PERSON. If thou *wert written*.

THIRD PERSON. If he *were written*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we *were written*.

SECOND PERSON. If ye or you *were written*.

THIRD PERSON. If they *were written*.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have been, hast been, has been*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I *have been written*.

SECOND PERSON. If thou *hast been written*.

THIRD PERSON. If he *has been written*.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>have been written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>have been written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>have been written</i> .

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *had been*, *hadst been*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>had been written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>hadst been written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>had been written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>had been written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>had been written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>had been written</i> .

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are *shall* or *will be*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall</i> or <i>will be written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt be written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall</i> or <i>will be written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall</i> or <i>will be written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will be written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall</i> or <i>will be written</i> .

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *shall* or *will have been*, with a conjunction.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	If I <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been written</i> .
SECOND PERSON.	If thou <i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt have been written</i> .
THIRD PERSON.	If he <i>shall</i> or <i>will have been written</i> .

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	If we <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have been written.
SECOND PERSON.	If ye or you <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have been written.
THIRD PERSON.	If they <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> have been written.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood is known by the signs *may be*, *can be*, *must be*, *might be*, *could be*, *would be*, or *should be*.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its signs are *may be*, *can be*, or *must be*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must be</i> written.
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mayst</i> , <i>canst</i> , or <i>must be</i> written.
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must be</i> written.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.	We <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must be</i> written.
SECOND PERSON.	Ye or you <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must be</i> written.
THIRD PERSON.	They <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , or <i>must be</i> written.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might be*, *could be*, *would be*, or *should be*.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.	I <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , or <i>should be</i> written.
SECOND PERSON.	Thou <i>mightst</i> , <i>couldst</i> , <i>wouldst</i> , or <i>shouldst be</i> written.
THIRD PERSON.	He <i>might</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , or <i>should be</i> written.

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** We *might, could, would, or should be written.*
- SECOND PERSON.** Ye or you *might, could, would, or should be written.*
- THIRD PERSON.** They *might, could, would or should be written.*

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *may have been, can have been, or must have been.*

Singular.

- FIRST PERSON.** I *may, can, or must have been written.*
- SECOND PERSON.** Thou *mayst, canst, or must have been written.*
- THIRD PERSON.** He *may, can, or must have been written.*

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** We *may, can, or must have been written.*
- SECOND PERSON.** Ye or you *may, can, or must have been written.*
- THIRD PERSON.** They *may, can, or must have been written.*

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *might have been, could have been, would have been, or should have been.*

Singular.

- FIRST PERSON.** I *might, could, would, or should have been written.*
- SECOND PERSON.** Thou *mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been written.*
- THIRD PERSON.** He *might, could, would, or should have been written.*

Plural.

- FIRST PERSON.** We *might, could, would, or should have been written.*
- SECOND PERSON.** Ye or you *might, could, would, or should have been written.*
- THIRD PERSON.** They *might, could, would, or should have been written.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

This mood has no tense, and only one person, namely, the *second*.

Singular.

Be thou written, or do thou be written.

Plural.

Be ye or you written, or do ye or you be written.

INFINTTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be written.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been written.

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	<i>Being written.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Written.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having been written.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE IRREGULAR PASSIVE VERB
TO BE WRITTEN.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>I am written.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>I was written.</i>
Perfect,	<i>I have been written.</i>
Pluperfect,	<i>I had been written.</i>
Future,	<i>I shall or will be written.</i>
Future Perfect,	<i>I shall or will have been written.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>If I be written.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>If I were written.</i>
Perfect,	<i>If I have been written.</i>
Pluperfect,	<i>If I had been written.</i>
Future,	<i>If I shall or will be written.</i>
Future Perfect,	<i>If I shall or will have been written.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present,	<i>I may, can, or must be written.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>I might, could, would, or should be written.</i>
Perfect,	<i>I may, can, or must have been written.</i>
Pluperfect,	<i>I might, could, would, or should have been written.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be thou written, or do thou be written.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	<i>To be written.</i>
Perfect,	<i>To have been written.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	<i>Being written.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Written.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having been written.</i>

NINTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE GOVERNS THE VERB. THE VERB AND ITS NOMINATIVE MUST BE OF THE SAME PERSON AND NUMBER.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule, both to the verb and the nominative.

John runs. Henry walked. Caroline obeyed. The man shall work. The boys will play. I walk. John moves

The horse rears. Trees live. Cats scratch. The wind ceased. The girls played. The boy talked. The child learned. Charles has played. The bells have tolled. A lamb has bleated. Jane has studied. The carriage had passed. Monkeys will mimic. The dogs had growled. Horses will neigh. A man will have dined. Money will corrupt. Boys will play. The man will have gone.

TENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

WHEN TWO OR MORE WORDS, IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, ARE JOINED TOGETHER BY THE CONJUNCTION *and*, THE VERBS, NOUNS, AND PRONOUNS, AGREEING WITH THEM, MUST BE IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John, James, and Joseph, have arrived. Ignorance and negligence are not commendable. Wisdom, virtue, and happiness, dwell with the golden mediocrity. The learned and the ignorant may be exposed to misfortunes. The time and place for the conference were determined. Precept and discipline are important to youth. Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are imperative on all. The boy and the girl were present. His father, mother, brother, sister, and cousin, went into the country with him. Air and exercise were found useful.

ELEVENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

NEUTER AND PASSIVE VERBS MAY HAVE THE SAME CASE AFTER THEM AS BEFORE THEM, WHEN BOTH WORDS REPRESENT THE SAME THING.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John is an industrious scholar. Washington was the first president of the United States. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence. Geography is a description of the earth. Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correctly. The man shall be called the protector of innocence. She was named Mary. Homer is styled the prince of poets. James was created a duke. He died

a martyr to the cause. He shall return the ornament of his company. George appears the best scholar in his class. He was called Cæsar. Physiologists are the students of nature's laws. Youth is the season of improvement. Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

TWELFTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

ACTIVE VERBS GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John struck Charles. George followed Mary. Caroline has called John. A robber had killed the traveller. The lamp-lighter will light the lamps. The carriage shall pass the school-house. The children had deserted the mall. John will have gathered the apples. The clock marks the hours. The artist has finished his painting. Earth completes her yearly course. We descry Jupiter's orb. Mars makes his revolution. Jupiter takes greater limits. Twelve long years declare his bounds.

Fair star of eve, thy lucid ray
Directs my thoughts to realms on high.

The sun, vicegerent of his power,
Shall rend the veil of parting night.

PARTICIPLES.

89. Participles are words derived from verbs. They have no number nor person ; but, like verbs, they have tenses, and, like adjectives, they belong to some noun, or pronoun.

90. There are three Participles; the Present Participle, the Perfect Participle, and the Compound Perfect Participle; as:

Present Active,	<i>Loving.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Loved.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having loved.</i>
Present Passive,	<i>Being loved.</i>
Perfect,	<i>Loved.</i>
Compound Perfect,	<i>Having been loved.</i>

91. The participle is distinguished from the adjective by expressing the idea of time, and generally signifying an action, while the adjective expresses only a quality; as, A wheel *moving* rapidly. Here the word *moving* is a participle, because it signifies an action. But in the expression, A *moving* wheel, the word *moving* is an adjective, because it tells the *kind* of wheel.

THIRTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

PARTICIPLES BELONG TO NOUNS OR PRONOUNS, EXPRESSED OR UNDERSTOOD.

Tell the participles in the following sentences, and which of them are used as adjectives.

A boy reading his book. A book read by the boy. George having read his book. The book being read. The note having been read. Henry moving in haste. A moving carriage. The lesson having been recited, and the boys being dismissed. The note brought by the boy. The ship sailing in the river. The carriage drawn by four horses. The piece spoken by Charles. The garment made by the tailor. A walking image. A painted picture. A picture painted by the artist. A running fight. The boys were running. A writing-book, and a girl writing in it. A speaking figure, of which the boy was speaking.

FOURTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE PRESENT AND COMPOUND PERFECT PARTICIPLES OF ACTIVE VERBS GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John, having finished the book, returned it to George. Mary was writing a letter. The water was wearing the

stones. The master was hearing the lesson. The boys, having recited their lessons, were dismissed. The soldiers were forming a line. The commander was watching their motions. The girls were reading useful books.

92. Participles are frequently used as nouns. They are then called *Verbal*, or *Participial Nouns*; as, *Reading* is useful.

FIFTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

A PARTICIPIAL NOUN, DERIVED FROM AN ACTIVE VERB, MAY GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John was sent to prepare the way, by preaching repentance. He is employed in writing letters. Good pupils take delight in studying their lessons. The master is pleased with teaching such pupils. Writing composition is not so difficult as many are fond of representing it. Playing ball is a healthy and agreeable exercise. The commander was watching their motions. The boys were employed in reciting their declamations. The girls were occupied in dressing their dolls. The cars on the rail-road were used for transporting merchandise. It is not on account of having killed the Lernean serpent, that Cadmus boasted of having benefited Greece. You should honour them for presenting so noble a recreation to heroes.

ADVERBS.

93. Adverbs are words joined to verbs, and sometimes to other words, to express some quality or circumstance of time, place, or manner, respecting them; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*. John came *quickly*. *Whence* comest thou?

94. Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparison, namely, the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative; as,

Positive, *Soon*; Comparative, *Sooner*; Superlative, *Soonest*.
 Positive, *Often*; Comparative, *Often*; Superlative, *Oftenest*.
 Positive, *Far*; Comparative, *Farther*; Superlative, *Farthest*.
 Positive, *Well*; Comparative, *Better*; Superlative, *Best*.
 Positive, *Much*; Comparative, *More*; Superlative, *Most*.

95. Adverbs ending in *ly* are compared by placing *more* and *most* before them; as,

Positive, *Wisely*; Comparative, *More Wisely*;
 Superlative, *Most Wisely*.

96. An adverb may be known by its answering the question, How? How much? When? or Where? as, She dances *gracefully*. Now, if any one asks the question, *How* does she dance? the answer is, *Gracefully*. Therefore the word *gracefully* is an adverb.

SIXTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

ADVERBS QUALIFY VERBS, PARTICIPLES, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND SOMETIMES OTHER WORDS.

[To parse an adverb is to compare it, to tell what word it qualifies, and to give the rule.]

Parse the adverbs in the following sentences.

Peter wept bitterly. She went away yesterday. They came to-day. You shall know hereafter. She sung most sweetly. Mary rose up hastily. Cain wickedly slew his brother. He is a very good man. He speaks more correctly. He was most attentively meditating. He conducted very improperly. He is nearly upon the top of the hill. You read too little. The ship was driven ashore. Let him speak freely. The oftener you read attentively, the more you will improve. Then they were glad. They talk too much. James acted wisely. All must die, sooner or later. I saw him long ago. Henry sleeps soundly. George, running hastily, fell down and hurt himself severely. I see him often, but my brother sees him oftener. He swam quite across the river.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

97. The Infinitive Mood of a verb has the sign *to* before it, expressed or understood.

SEVENTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD MAY BE GOVERNED BY A VERB, A PARTICIPLE, A NOUN, OR AN ADJECTIVE.

Parse the following words in the infinitive mood, and apply the above rule.

They have a desire to learn. She had the wisdom to perform her duty. He has no wish to contend. Children have many opportunities to learn. It is a story easy to be told. He was ready to perform his duty. I am now ready to be offered up, and the time to depart is at hand. The benevolent Howard loved to relieve the afflicted. He might have struggled to regain the shore. I expected to share his fate. You say that there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. How do we know this to be true? Pope was not content to satisfy; he desired to excel; and therefore always endeavoured to do his best. He directed his course to the city of Pekin, impatient to enjoy the caresses of his wife, his children, and his friends. He was preparing to go. They were striving to excel. He was attempting to persuade them. John was learning to declaim. We should be prepared to render an account of all our actions.

EIGHTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD IS USED WITHOUT ITS SIGN *to*, AFTER THE VERBS *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let*, AND A FEW OTHERS.

Parse the words in the infinitive mood in the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

I bid him do it. He dares not venture out alone. You need not trouble yourself. He made me turn my attention to the subject. You shall see him return. John heard his brother tell the story. I felt the building tremble, by the violence of the gale. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.

NINETEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD IS SOMETIMES USED AS THE NOMINATIVE TO A VERB, AND MAY HAVE AN ADJECTIVE AGREEING WITH IT.

Parse the following words, and apply the rule.

To see is pleasant. To live soberly, righteously, and temperately, is the duty of all. To obey our parents is a solemn duty. To be ashamed of the practice of virtue marks a feeble and imperfect character. To steal is to break the eighth commandment. To promote the purity of our minds and bodies is enjoined by every moral law. To do good constitutes the great principle of virtue. To will is present with me. To tell falsehood is wicked. To endeavour to promote the happiness of others is very commendable.

TWENTIETH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD IS SOMETIMES USED AS THE OBJECTIVE CASE, GOVERNED BY AN ACTIVE VERB, OR A PREPOSITION.

Parse the following words, and apply the rule.

Boys love to play. To perform that which is good I find not. Mary dislikes to read. John does not desire to improve. The ship was about to sail. He was about to spring. He was able to do little, excepting to talk. She sought nothing, save to free herself from reproach.

TWENTY-FIRST RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD IS MADE ABSOLUTE WHEN IT SUPPLIES THE PLACE OF THE CONJUNCTION *that*, WITH THE POTENTIAL MOOD.

Parse the following sentences.

To confess the truth, I was in fault. To conclude, I will make the following remark. Earth shall claim thy growth, to be resolved to earth again. Thou shalt go to mix forever with the elements, to be a brother to the insensible rock and

to the sluggish clod. To speak of nothing else, the arrival of the English appeared portentous. To be plain, I cannot prevent it. To show you the way, I will precede you. To convince you of my sincerity, I will repeat the assertion. To be correct in our conclusions, we must carefully examine both sides of the question. To appear well in company, we must study the happiness of others as well as our own.

TWENTY-SECOND RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD SOMETIMES FOLLOWS AN OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following words, in the infinitive mood.

A Mussulman believes Mahomet to be a true prophet. We think him to be an impostor. They requested him to come. He directed me to go home. The teacher requested him to take his seat. The commander ordered the soldiers to march. The officer commanded the troops to lay down their arms. We wish his instructions to be obeyed. He sent his son, to receive the papers.

TWENTY-THIRD RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD SOMETIMES FOLLOWS THE CONJUNCTIONS *than* or *as*.

Parse the following sentences.

They desired nothing more than to receive their wages.* He wished nothing so much as to know the truth. It was so high as to be invisible. His explanation was so clear as to astonish his hearers. The remark was so singular as to surprise us. It was a lesson so difficult as to perplex most pupils. Nothing is more delightful than to see youth in the discharge of their duty.

* In sentences of this kind, the infinitive is properly governed by some word understood. By supplying the ellipsis, it can easily be ascertained what the governing word is. Thus, the sentence, "*They desired nothing more than to receive their wages*," becomes, with the ellipsis supplied, *They desired nothing more than they desired to receive their wages*; in which case the infinitive is manifestly governed by the verb *desired*, according to the seventeenth rule.

P H R A S E S .

98. A phrase consists of two or more words.

99. Phrases which perform the office of adverbs, are called *Adverbial Phrases*; as, *In fine*, meaning *finally*; *In general*, meaning *generally*; *Every where*; *No where*, &c.

100. Phrases which perform the office of prepositions, are called *Prepositional Phrases*, or compound prepositions; as, *Out of*, *From before*, *From behind*.

101. Phrases which perform the office of interjections, are called *Interjectional Phrases*; as, *Good heaven!* *Mercy on us!*

102. Phrases which perform the office of nouns, are called *Substantive Phrases*; as, *His having been unfortunate* is no disgrace.

103. Adverbial phrases are parsed like adverbs. Prepositional phrases are parsed like prepositions. Interjectional phrases are parsed like interjections. Substantive phrases are parsed like nouns.

Parse the following sentences, in which the above phrases occur.

Mercy on us! the sun has burst from behind the clouds. He placed the trees too far apart. His having studied his lesson is the reason of his appearing so well. Good heaven! how eventful was her life! Go to! you are not, Cassius. Out upon him! it was a great hindrance to his being useful. He was here a few days ago. His task was performed in the best manner possible. Their voluntarily contributing their most precious jewels, saved the city from being burnt. And from before the lustre of her face the white clouds break away. By and by, the moon will appear from above those clouds.

R E L A T I V E P R O N O U N S .

104. The words *Who*, *Which*, *What*, and *That*, are called *Relative Pronouns*, when they relate to some word or phrase before or after them.

105. The word or phrase to which a relative pronoun relates, is called the *antecedent*, when it is placed before the relative.

Tell the antecedents of the relatives in the following sentences.

The man is happy who lives virtuously. The boy who loves learning, will study. The thing which you have in your hand, is the same (thing) that the master took from the girl that sat in the seat which stood near the window. Give me one of the peaches which you bought of the retailer who sits in the market. He is the person that told me the story. This is the hat that I bought. There is the pen which has just been mended. He that acts wisely deserves praise. Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman. The ship which brought my brother home, likewise brought the melons which I sent you. Honour thy father and mother, which is the first commandment with promise.

106. When relative pronouns are used in asking questions, they are called *Interrogative Pronouns*, and the word or phrase to which they relate is contained in the answer, and is called the *subsequent*.

Tell the subsequents in the following sentences.

Who is that? It is John. What have you in your hand? A top. Whose books are these? They are Harriet's. Of whom did you buy them? Of a bookseller. Which of the two was guilty? The younger son. What was his answer? My father sent me.

TWENTY-FOURTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS MUST BE OF THE SAME PERSON, NUMBER, AND GENDER, AS THEIR ANTECEDENTS OR SUBSEQUENTS.

[To parse a relative pronoun, is to tell its antecedent or subsequent, its person, number, gender, case, and the rule or rules of syntax which apply to it.]

*Parse the relative pronouns in the following sentences.**

A mother, who regards her offspring, will endeavour to correct the faults which she discovers in them. The father, who sincerely studies the interest of his children, will see they are instructed in those things which will be useful to them. Parents, whose children are too much indulged, are seldom happy in them. We should do good not only to those who do good to us, but also to those who injure us. The unfeeling care not (who the persons are) whom they offend. This is the man that brought the message which was sent.

* When the relative pronoun is in the objective case, it comes before the verb that governs it.

I have been to see the wild animals that were imported in the ship which has just arrived. Good children will not associate with those whose conduct is wicked. The boy whose leisure is well employed, is happier than he (is) who indulges vicious inclinations which lead him astray. The pupil that studies this lesson attentively, will understand the construction of those words which grammarians call relative pronouns. Much will be expected from them to whom much is given. Fear God and keep his commandments, which is the whole duty of man. I, who speak from experience, caution you, whom I esteem as (I esteem) my friend, to avoid the example of him who takes not wisdom for his guide. To whom shall I send the book? To my brother. The hours in which we take active exercise are not to be considered as those (are considered) which are lost. She that would be happy should be virtuous. Avoid those things which are injurious. They who seek wisdom will certainly find it. This is the friend whom I love. That is the vice which I hate. The moon which rose last night was round as my shield (was round). Thou, who wast a witness of the fact, canst give an account of it. The child that was lost is found. The tiger is a beast of prey that destroys without pity. We, who are here, were present yesterday.

Let not the sweetest blossom be exposed,
That nature boasts, to night's unkindly damp.

The breath of night's (night is) destructive to the hue
Of every flower that blows.

Give to Repose the solemn hour (which) she claims.

Oh! there is a charm
That morning has, that gives (to) the brow of age
A smack of youth, and makes the lip of youth
Breathe perfumes exquisite. Expect it not,
Ye, who, till noon, upon a down-bed lie,
Indulging feverish sleep, or, wakeful, dream
Of happiness (which) no mortal heart has felt
But in the regions of romance.

The resolution was adopted without much deliberation,
which caused great dissatisfaction.

Were any (persons) present who saw the transaction ?
Practise obedience to your parents, to whose affectionate care
you owe your support and your education.

O thou, Parnassus, whom I now survey !

Happier in this than mightiest bards have been,
Whose fate to distant homes confined their lot,
Shall I, unmoved, behold the hallowed scene
Which others rave of, though they know it not ?

Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows ? Who, with lovely flowers
Of living blue, spread garlands at your feet ?
God ! God ! the torrents, like (unto) a shout of nations,
Utter.

Ye dreadless flowers, that fringe the eternal frost !
Ye wild goats, bounding by the eagle's nest !
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain blast !
Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise.

And thou, O silent form, alone and bare,
Whom, as I lift again my head, bowed low
In silent adoration, I again behold,
Awake ! thou mountain form.

[*The relative pronoun sometimes has for its antecedent, or subsequent, a substantive phrase, or a part of a sentence, instead of a particular word; as will be seen in the following examples.*]

This block of marble rests on two layers of stone, bound together with lead, which, however, has not prevented the Arabs from forcing out several of them.

The boys left their seats without permission, which was highly improper.

I wish to see his book, which may convince me that he has taken pains with his writing.

She rose very early, which gave her time to prepare herself for the duties of the morning.

How often we see virtue in distress ! which should convince us that there is another world, in which the virtuous will be rewarded.

The children were very disorderly, which caused the teacher much pain.

Your books are not well arranged, which shows that you are careless in your habits.

Sometimes the antecedent of a relative pronoun is understood, which causes careless or inattentive pupils much perplexity.

Doing to others as we wish them to do to us, (which we are expressly directed by Scripture to do,) constitutes the fundamental principle of Christian charity, which is the greatest of Christian virtues.

Whose books are these? They are John's. Of whom did he buy them? Of Smith, the bookseller. To whom was she married? To my friend's brother.

In the following sentences, the antecedents and subsequents are understood.

Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could (do) no more.

Who would in such a gloomy state remain
Longer than nature craves?

Who lives to heaven, rarely can be poor;
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

Who brands me on the forehead, breaks my sword,
Or lays the bloody scourge upon my back,
Wrongs me not half so much as he (wrongs me) who shuts
The gates of honour on me.

Who's (who is) here so base that would be a bondman?
Who's here so rude, that would not be a Roman?
Who's here so vile, that will not love his country?

The first thought of a Yankee farmer, on coming to the years of manhood, is to settle himself in the world,—which means nothing more than to begin his rambles. His whole family, household furniture, and farming utensils, are hoisted into a covered cart, his own and wife's wardrobe packed up in a firkin, which (being) done, he shoulders his axe, takes staff in his hand, and trudges off to the woods.

He went to bed quite restless, and even forgot to put out his candle, which, at other times, he never omitted.

Oh, where are they, whose all that earth could give,
 Beneath these senseless marbles disappeared ?
 Where (are) even they, who taught these stones to grieve ;
 (Where are) The hands that hewed them, and the hearts
 that reared ?
 Such (are) the poor bounds of all that's (that is) hoped or feared,
 Within the griefs and smiles of this short day.

107. The word *That* is sometimes an adjective pronoun, sometimes a relative pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction.

[See the list of the adjective pronouns, the relative pronouns, and the conjunctions.]

108. The word *That* is an adjective pronoun, when it is followed immediately by a noun which it points out, and to which it belongs ; as, See *that* boy. Give me *that* book.

109. The word *That* is a relative pronoun, when it can be changed into *who* or *which*, without altering the meaning ; as, He *that* (or *who*) acts wisely deserves praise. From every thing *that* (which) you see, derive instruction.

110. The word *That* is a conjunction, when it joins sentences together, and cannot be changed into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense ; as, I read, *that* I may learn. Take care *that* every day be well employed.

Tell what the word THAT is in the following sentences.

He that does well, shall be rewarded. Promise nothing that you cannot perform. Study well, that you may recite correctly. Take care that you are not late at school. That book must be carefully read. That girl is discreet. That boy that is in that seat may rise, that I may see him. Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman. Be careful that you offend no one.

The pupil that can understand the sentence that follows, is one, that his teacher will commend for diligently studying his lesson :—That **THAT**, that that boy said that he could parse, is not that **THAT**, that that teacher, that sits in that desk, selected, that he might understand whether that boy could ascertain when **THAT** is a relative pronoun, when it is an adjective pronoun, and when it is a conjunction.

[In the above sentence, the word *that* in capital letters, is a noun.]

111. The words *Which* and *What* are adjective pronouns when they are immediately followed by a noun, which they

point out, and to which they belong; as, *What* cause have you to complain? *Which* book did he bring?

112. The word *What* is called a compound relative pronoun, including both the antecedent and the relative, when it can be changed into *that which*, or *those which*; and it is frequently used in two cases at the same time; one as the antecedent, and the other as a relative pronoun; as, I have heard *what* (*that which*) was said. He forgot some of the lines, but repeated *what* (*those which*) he remembered.

Parse the following sentences, in which the words WHICH and WHAT are used according to the principles stated in Nos. 111 and 112.

What floods of splendour, (what) bursts of jocund din, startled the slumbering tenants of these shades! What warlike pageants have ye seen! Which book will you take? He related what was seen. I neither knew what I was, where I was, nor from whence I came. I opened my eyes; what an increase of sensation! Lo! these are what God has set before thee. What his mind could supply at call, was all that he sought. I cannot hear what you say. Show (to) me what you have in your hand.

Sink, mean memorials of what cannot die.

What stronger breastplate (is there) than a heart untainted?

What is any human being, old or young, without virtue?

What sighs have been wafted after that ship! What prayers have been offered up at the deserted fireside of home!

What god but enters yon forbidden field——

Look to what the waters produce. These are so happy they know not what to do with themselves. Suppose, then, what there is no reason to doubt, each individual of this number to be in a state of positive enjoyment; what a sum, collectively, of gratification and pleasure have we here before our eyes!

Amazing! What do I see! I went to pay what I had vowed. What makes you come back! To do what is right argues superiour taste as well as morals.

What warlike pageants have ye seen, what trains of captives, and what heaps of spoil !

What (*plural number*) make you from Wittenberg, Horatio ?

This is what I call having taste and sentiment.

Which of these lessons do you like the best.

How dar'st thou look on that prophetic sky,
And seek to save what all things else condemn ?

What is your affair in Elsinore ?

113. A noun of multitude is a noun which expresses one thing consisting of several individuals ; as, A *school*, a *fleet*, an *army*.

TWENTY-FIFTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

WHEN A NOUN OF MULTITUDE CONVEYS *unity* OF IDEA, THE VERBS AND PRONOUNS AGREEING WITH IT MUST BE OF THE *singular* NUMBER.

[Unity of idea means that it expresses several things unitedly considered.]

TWENTY-SIXTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

WHEN A NOUN OF MULTITUDE CONVEYS *plurality* OF IDEA, THE VERBS AND PRONOUNS AGREEING WITH IT MUST BE IN THE *plural* NUMBER.

[Plurality of idea means that it expresses several things separately considered.]

Parse the following sentences, and apply the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Rules of Syntax.

The council, which met at the state-house, were not unanimous. The parliament was dissolved. The fleet was seen sailing up the river. The fleet have all arrived. The regiment consists of a thousand men. The regiment did not obey the orders of their officers. The committee met at the room. The committee were divided in their sentiments. The flock was tended by a boy. The flock were all sheared. The church has no power to inflict corporeal punishment. The church refused to receive him. The crowd was so great,

that the judges with difficulty made their way through it. The British nation is great and generous. The company is assembled; it is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments. A herd of cattle peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

A flock of sheep were driven to slaughter. The flock were running in different directions. Liberty should reach every individual of a people, as they all share one common nature. A part of these colonies then felt the fatal calamities of fire and sword. A part of these towns had been incorporated. A people thus enlightened are always careful to secure their rights and privileges. A part, who did not respect the authority of their officers, insulted them on the parade. The Romish church differs much from the Protestant. What party is that which despises the constituted authorities, and pretends to make laws for itself? When all his father's house heard it, they went down to see him. A fire was kindled against Jacob, and anger came up also against Israel, because they believed not in God, though he had rained down manna upon them.

TWENTY-SEVENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

WHEN A NOMINATIVE CASE HAS NO VERB TO AGREE WITH IT, BUT IS PLACED BEFORE A PARTICIPLE, IT IS CALLED THE NOMINATIVE CASE ABSOLUTE.

Parse the following sentences.

Shame being lost, all virtue is lost. The lessons having been recited, the pupils were dismissed. The clouds having been dispersed, the moon diffused her mild radiance. The fire having been neglected, the building was consumed. The wind blowing in her favour, the ship soon reached the shore. The tide being favourable, the vessel was enabled to come at once to the pier. The book being lost, the girl neglected her lesson. Order having been restored, the business proceeded. There being no insurance, the loss was great. The guards waiting, he is led out. The master agreeing, the slave was emancipated. Honour and shame rising from no condition, we should not be discontented with our lot. The rain and dew descending alike on all, Providence should be blessed by all mankind. John and William being there, the assertion was made. Hope predominating, fear was overcome.

RECAPITULATION OF THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

RULE 1.

The article *a*, or *an*, agrees with nouns of the singular number only. The article *the* agrees with nouns of the singular or plural number.

RULE 2.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood.

RULE 3.

Prepositions govern the objective case.

RULE 4.

The possessive case of a noun or pronoun is always governed by the next noun that follows it expressed or understood.

RULE 5.

Conjunctions connect similar parts of speech, and members of Sentences.

RULE 6.

The pronoun which follows an interjection must be in the nominative case, if it be of the second person, and in the objective case, if it be of the first person.

RULE 7.

The noun or pronoun addressed or spoken to, is of the second person, and is called the nominative case independent.

RULE 8.

When two or more nouns, or a noun and a pronoun, come together, and mean the same person or thing, they are said to be in apposition, and agree in case.

RULE 9.

The nominative case governs the verb. The verb and its nominative must be of the same person and number.

RULE 10.

When two or more words, in the singular number, are

joined together by the conjunction *and*, the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them, must be in the plural number.

RULE 11.

Neuter and passive verbs have the same case after them as before them, when both words represent the same thing.

RULE 12.

Active verbs govern the objective case.

RULE 13.

Participles belong to nouns or pronouns, expressed or understood.

RULE 14.

The present and compound perfect participles of active verbs govern the objective case.

RULE 15.

A participial noun, derived from an active verb, may govern the objective case.

RULE 16.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, adverbs, and sometimes other words.

RULE 17.

The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, a participle, a noun, or an adjective.

RULE 18.

The infinitive mood is used without its sign *to*, after the verbs *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, and a few others.

RULE 19.

The infinitive mood is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb, and may have an adjective agreeing with it.

RULE 20.

The infinitive mood is sometimes used as the objective case, governed by an active verb, or a preposition.

RULE 21.

The infinitive mood is made absolute, when it supplies the place of the conjunction *that*, with the potential mood.

RULE 22.

The infinitive mood sometimes follows an objective case.

RULE 23.

The infinitive mood sometimes follows the conjunctions *than* or *as*.

RULE 24.

Relative pronouns must be of the same person, number, and gender, as their antecedents or subsequents.

RULE 25.

When a noun of multitude conveys *unity* of idea, the verbs and pronouns agreeing with it must be in the SINGULAR number.

RULE 26.

When a noun of multitude conveys *plurality* of idea, the verbs and pronouns agreeing with it must be in the PLURAL number.

RULE 27.

When a nominative case has no verb to agree with it, but is placed before a participle, it is called the nominative case absolute.

[The preceding *twenty-seven* Rules of Syntax, it is believed, include all that is necessary for the analysis of English sentences. Other rules will be found superfluous by those who can supply the words and phrases which are frequently omitted for the sake of brevity, or rhetorical beauty. Under the head of *Ellipsis* will be found many sentences containing examples, for the parsing of which, grammarians have furnished distinct rules. The elliptical parts of those sentences which are peculiarly difficult, are supplied in *Italic letters*; by which it will be seen, that those words, which, in the elliptical form of the sentence, do not appear susceptible of analysis, are readily referred to some of the rules given above.]

ELLIPSIS.

114. The word *Ellipsis* means an omission. When it is said there is an ellipsis in a sentence, nothing more is meant than that some word or words, necessary to the grammatical construction, are omitted, or left out.

115. To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of words, is allowable; but when the sentence is analyzed, or parsed, all the words which were omitted must be supplied. Thus, when we say, Give us this day our daily bread, there is an ellipsis, or omission, of the preposition *to* before *us*, and of *on* before *this day*. When these words are supplied, the sentence is read thus: Give *to* us *on* this day our daily bread.

116. Ellipsis occurs very frequently in common conversation, in poetry, and all kinds of writing, and occasions most of the difficulties in English syntax.

Parse the following sentences, in which there is an ellipsis of the preposition.

Give me a rude and stormy shore. Bring me your book. Mary bought Ann a book. You speak like (*unto*) a boy. Heat me these irons hot. You shall not do mine ear that violence. He rode (*by*) this way. He staid (*during*) six months. The ship sailed the first of June. The steam-boat went fourteen miles an hour. I sat an hour. He went a voyage. She rode a mile. He laid a floor ten feet square; *or*, (He laid a floor *over* or *through* the distance of a square of ten feet.) The book is (of the) worth (of) a dollar. His horse is worth a hundred dollars. He bought a few (of) yards. [*The article A before FEW, converts that word into a noun; because this article is never joined to nouns of the plural number.*] This city is two miles long and one mile broad. That plank is three inches thick. Salem lies fifteen miles from Boston. What o'clock is it? It is ten o'clock.

Parse the following sentences, in which there is an ellipsis of the conjunction.

They confess the power, (*and*) the wisdom, (*and*) the love of their Creator. Were we (if we were) in Syria, I might say (*that*) the Naiad of the fount rejoiced in thee. Had he seen our variegated woods, he would much admire

them. Oh, had I the wings of a dove, I would soon fly away, and be at rest. Were you to go up or down, east or west, north or south, you would find the same Almighty Power ruling all things. Would Chanticleer give thee a few lessons, he might raise thy voice. Had lions only been destroyed in single combat, men would have had but a bad time of it.

117. The word *Auxiliary* means *assistant*, or *helping*.

118. The words which are the signs of the several tenses (see page 24, &c.) are called **AUXILIARY VERBS**, because they help or assist in conjugating other verbs. The following is a list of them:—*have, hast, has, had, hadst, shall, shalt, will, wilt, may, mayst, can, canst, must, might, mightst, could, couldst, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, be, been, do, did*.

119. When several verbs, of the same mood and tense, are connected together by a conjunction, there is generally an ellipsis of the auxiliary verbs belonging to all except the first. Thus, in the sentence, He had been born, bred, and educated on a small moorland farm, &c., there is an ellipsis of the auxiliaries *had* and *been* before *bred*, and before *educated*; which being supplied, the sentence stands, He had been born, and he had been bred, and he had been educated, &c.

Parse the following sentences, in which there is an ellipsis of the auxiliary verb.

The attention of young persons may be seduced by works of fiction, and their thoughts accustomed to dwell on the past, the distant, or the future. The ocean may roll its waves, the warring winds may join their forces, the thunders shake the skies, and the lightnings pass swiftly from cloud to cloud. He must go and take his books. I shall love, honour, and respect those, who can assert, and prove, that they have been instrumental in the reform which has improved and blessed the present age. If you have feared God, and kept his commandments, and served him faithfully, he will keep his promises to you, and give you that inheritance which is ordained and prepared for the faithful. [*Sometimes the auxiliary is expressed and the verb omitted.*] Charles can recite his lesson, but John cannot. Mary repeated more than Caroline could. We can travel more rapidly on a railroad than we can on a canal.

[Mr. Murray has the following remark under the nineteenth rule of syntax: "Almost all the irregularities in the construction of any language, have arisen from the ellipsis of

some words, which were originally inserted in the sentence, and made it regular." In the following sentences, many words occur in a construction, for which grammarians have endeavoured to provide, by distinct rules. It has been deemed unnecessary, in this work, to furnish any rules to meet those irregularities that "have arisen from the ellipsis of words, which were originally inserted in the sentence, and made it regular," because the pupil who is acquainted with the use and application of the common rules of syntax, will find little difficulty in supplying the words which are omitted in sentences of the most elliptical form. It is on skill and judgment in supplying the ellipses in difficult sentences, that excellence in reading or rhetorical delivery is mainly dependent. It must therefore be confessed to be a useful exercise, to give the pupil practice in the analysis of such sentences, under the guidance of reason, judgment, and common sense, with no other aid than a few plain rules of syntax. In some of the sentences which follow, the ellipsis is supplied within brackets; but this is done in those sentences only where the analysis appears peculiarly difficult.]

Supply the ellipsis, and parse the words, in the following sentences.

Be ready to succour such persons as [*those persons (are) who*] need thy assistance. Be favourable to such as deserve favour. As many as [*those are, who*] were present saw the transaction. He is as good a scholar as can be found. She is as good, virtuous, and happy, as can be desired. He was more beloved than Cynthio [*was beloved.*] He is as tall as his brother [*is.*] We have as many advantages as they. I would rather be a good man than [*be*] a great one. He gained more than his brother (gained) by the transaction. (If you will) Give me a place to stand on, and I will shake the whole earth. [*In this last sentence, the subjunctive mood appears in the form of the imperative.*] Drink in the influence of religion, and low-born care will cease to influence you. Take care of the pence, and the shillings will take care of themselves. (From) The more (times) I see him, (in) the better (manner) I like him. [*This last sentence could be more easily resolved, if it were consistent with rule to allow the article to be joined with an adverb.* But the expressions "*the more*" and "*the better*" may be termed adverbial phrases, in which case no ellipsis need be supplied for the analysis of the sentence.] Winter compensates for the want

of attractions (which are) abroad, by fireside delights and homefelt joys. The effects of foreign travel have been often remarked in arousing the curiosity of the traveller while abroad. He was fined (his fine was) a dollar. [*The two following sentences, and all others constructed like them, are bad grammar, and therefore the pupil should not attempt to parse them. Passive verbs never govern an objective case. The corrected sentence is annexed to each in brackets.*] She was taught music. [She was taught *in* music.] He was forgiven the offence. [He was forgiven *for* the offence.] He was promised a reward. Thou art forgiven thy sins. It is to be expected that you should appear outwardly such as you are inwardly. The task was not a trifling one, nor such as could be speedily executed. I left the parcel at Smith's, (who is) the bookseller. I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler. I will not, for David's sake, thy father. The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer and haberdasher. This was a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's (genius.) He bought a house of my father's. This was my father's (advice), mother's (advice), and uncle's advice. [See 4th Rule of Syntax.] (You) Granting this to be true, I shall easily convince you. (I) Generally speaking, (say) his conduct was very honourable. Speaking of bodily habits, is it true that your lordship swoons whenever the moon is eclipsed? The laws of God and man require us to be just in our dealings. He went into the abbey, halls, and public buildings. I requested him to call at the bookstore, and inquire the price of that volume. Yesterday he bounded as the roebuck, was glowing as the summer fruits. It is darker than midnight. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously, and on the scaffold. Be it so. We would kill them; challenge twenty more—kill them; twenty more—kill them. Your eye in Scotland would create soldiers, make our women fight to doff their dire distresses. Be it their comfort we are coming thither. Be the combat our own. For I have business (which) would employ an age. Who does the best his circumstance allows, does well, acts nobly; angels could no more. Who steals my purse, steals trash.

For why? There was but one great rule for all;
 To wit, that each should work his own desire,
 And eat, drink, study, sleep as it may fall,
 Or melt the time in love, or wake the lyre,
 And carol what, unbid, the muses might inspire.

More mighty spots may rise—more glaring shine.

How! not condemn the sharper, but the dice?

What! durst not tempt him?

Ye statesmen, priests, of one religion all!

Ye tradesmen, vile, in army, court, or hall!

Ye reverend atheists!—Scandal! name them,—who?

Who starved a sister,—who forswore a debt

I never named; the town's inquiring yet.

The poisoning dame—You mean—I don't—You do.

See, now, I keep the secret, and not you.

The bribing statesman—Hold! too high you go.

The bribed elector—There you stoop too low.

I fain would please you, if I knew with what;

Tell me, which knave is lawful game, which not.

* * * * *

What! always Peter? Peter thinks you mad:—

You make men desperate if they once are bad.

But why so few commended?—Not so fierce—

You find the virtue, and I'll find the verse.

But random praise—the task can ne'er be done.

* * * * *

'Tis all a libel, Paxton, sir, will say:—

Not yet, my friend! to-morrow, faith it may.

* * * * *

Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,

Some rising genius sins up to my song.

The sky is changed! and such a change! Oh night,

And storm, and darkness! ye are wondrous strong.

* * * * *

And this is in the night:—Most glorious night!

Thou wert not made for slumber! Let me be

A sharer in thy fierce and far delight,—

A portion of the tempest and of thee!

How the lit lake shines,—a phosphoric sea.

Thus criticks, of less judgment than caprice,

Curious, not knowing, not exact, but nice,

Form short ideas; and offend in arts,

As most in manners, by a love to parts.

Oh glory! glory! mighty one on earth!

How justly imaged in this waterfall!

Where now the rill, melodious, pure, and cool,
 And meads, with life, and mirth, and beauty crowned ?
 Ah ! see, the unsightly slime and sluggish pool
 Have all the solitary vale embrowned ;
 Fled each fair form, and mute each melting sound.

Where shall I seek thy presence ? how, unblamed,
 Invoke thy dread perfection ?

Me miserable ! which way shall I fly
 Infinite wrath and infinite despair ?

In the one, we must admire the man ; in the other, the
 work.

RULES WHICH APPLY TO ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES.

1. The word *as* is sometimes used as a relative pronoun.*
2. Nouns signifying time, space, distance, direction, or dimension, are often governed by a preposition understood.
3. The pronouns *each*, *every*, and *either*, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only.
4. When a conjunction connects two or more nouns which refer to the same person or thing, the verb should be singular.

Parse the following sentences.

Succour such persons as need thy assistance. As many
 as attend will understand. Call as many as you want. They
 staid an hour. He rode six miles. Mary went home
 Each bird and each beast is blessed in degree. Every man
 and every woman suffers the consequences of indiscretion.
 That able scholar and critic understands the language well.
 Every garment and every utensil must hang in its proper
 place.

* See page 83, 23d line. The sentences on that page, in which the word *as* occurs, may be analyzed without supplying the ellipsis, if *as* be allowed to be a relative pronoun.

APPENDIX.

ORTHOGRAPHY.*

1. THE letters *w* and *y* are consonants, when they begin a word or syllable; but when they do not begin a word or syllable, they are vowels. (See page 5th, No. 8.)

2. As that part of Grammar called Orthography, is sufficiently explained in most of the Spelling Books in common use, it is deemed unnecessary to repeat it in this work. A very judicious collection of Rules for Spelling, containing, in an abridged form, all the rules of Murray, will be found in the National Spelling Book, pages 167 and 168. Exercises for the correction of false orthography will be given in a subsequent part of this work.

ETYMOLOGY.†

THE ORIGIN OF WORDS.

3. Words, in reference to their origin, are divided into four kinds; namely, Primitive, Derivative, Simple, and Compound.

4. A primitive word is a word which is not derived from any other word; as, *man, good, content, Boston*.

5. A derivative word is a word which is derived from some other word; as, *manful, goodness, contentment, Bostonian*.

6. A simple word is that which is composed of only one word; as, *pious, sea, water*.

7. A compound word is that which is composed of two or more words, or of one word, and some syllable added to it; as, *sea-water, myself, impious, doubtful*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

ARTICLES.‡

8. An article is a word placed before a noun, to show whether its meaning is general or particular. Thus, when we say, *a* man, we mean any man in general; but when we say, *the* man, we mean some particular man. For this reason the article *a* or *an* is called indefinite or general, and the article *the*, definite.

9. The article *a*, and not *an*, is used before the long sound of *u*, and before *w* and *y*; as, *a* unit, *a* euphony, *a* ewe, *a* week, *a* year, such *a* one.

* See page 5, No. 3. † See page 5, No. 4. ‡ See page 6, No. 10.

10. *An* is used before words beginning with *h* not silent, when the accent is on the second syllable ; as, *an* heroic action ; *an* historical account.

11. Nouns are frequently used without any article. They then stand for all of their kind ; as, "*A candid temper is proper for man ;*" that is, *for all mankind*.

12. Although the article is generally joined to a noun, some cases occur in which it is joined to adverbs ; as, "*The oftener I see him, the better I like him.*" (See page 83, 38th line.)

NOUNS.*

13. Nouns are of two kinds ; Proper Nouns and Common Nouns.

14. A proper noun is the name of a person, city, country, lake, river, mountain, people, &c. ; as, *John, Boston, England, Champlain, Ohio, Andes, the Americans, the French, &c.*

15. Common nouns are the names of things of which there are various kinds or sorts ; as, *animal, man, beast, fish, tree, &c.*

16. Some nouns of the neuter gender are frequently used (by a figure of rhetoric called *personification* or *prosopopœia*) as if they were of the masculine or feminine gender. Thus we say, "*The sun diffuses his light ; the moon sheds her mild radiance.*"

NUMBER.†

Number is the distinction of *one* from *more*.

17. Many nouns form their plurals in an irregular manner.

18. Nouns which end in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss* or *o*, form the plural number by adding *es* ; as, *miss, misses ; brush, brushes ; match, matches ; fox, foxes ; hero, heroes.*

EXCEPTIONS. Nouns ending in *io*, and the words *junto, canto, tyro, grotto, portico, solo, quarto*, form the plural regularly, by adding *s* only ; as, *folio, folios ; canto, cantos.*

19. Nouns ending with a single *f*, or *fe*, form the plural by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves* ; as, *leaf, leaves ; loaf, loaves ; life, lives ; wife, wives.*

EXCEPTIONS. The words *dwarf, scarf, wharf, brier, chief, grief, kerchief, handkerchief, mischief, gulf, turf, surf, rife, strife, proof, hoof, roof*, and *reproof*, have the regular plural, by adding *s* only ; and the word *staff* has *staves* in the plural.

20. Nouns ending with *y*, with a consonant before it, form the plural by changing the *y* into *ies* ; as, *beauty, beauties ; fly, flies.*

21. The plural of some nouns is formed in an irregular manner ; as,

Singular.	Plural	Singular.	Plural.
Aide-de-camp,	Aides-de-camp.	Court-martial,	Courts-martial.
Bandit,	Banditti.	Cousin-german,	Cousins-german
Brother,	{ Brethren or	Cow,	Cows or Kine.
	{ Brothers.	Die (in gaming),	Dice.
Child,	Children.	Die (in coining),	Dies.

* See page 6, No. 11.

† See page 6, No. 14.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Father-in-law,	Fathers-in-law.	Ox,	Oxen.
Foot,	Feet.	Penny,	Pence.
Goose,	Geese.	Sow,	Swine.
Man,	Men.	Tooth,	Teeth.
Mouse,	Mice.	Woman,	Women.

22. Many nouns adopted from foreign languages, retain their original plural.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Animalculum,	Animalcula.	Genius,	{ Genii or Geniuses.*
Antithesis,	Antitheses.	Hypothesis,	Hypotheses.
Apex,	Apices.	Ignis fatuus,	Ignes fatui, &c.
Appendix,	{ Appendices or Appendixes.	Index,	{ Indices or Indexes.
Arcanum,	Arcana.	Lamina,	Laminæ.
Automaton,	Automata.	Magus,	Magi.
Axis,	Axes.	Medium,	Media.
Basis,	Bases.	Memorandum,	{ Memoranda or Memorandums.
Beau,	Beaux or Beaus.	Metamorphosis,	Metamorphoses.
Calx,	Calces.	Monsieur,	Messieurs.
Cherub,	Cherubim.	Parenthesis,	Parentheses.
Crisis,	Crises.	Phenomenon,	Phenomena.
Criterion,	Criteria.	Radius,	Radii.
Datum,	Data.	Seraph,	{ Seraphim and Seraphs.
Desideratum,	Desiderata.	Stamen,	Stamina.
Diæresis,	Diæreses.	Stimulus,	Stimuli.
Effluvium,	Effluvia.	Stratum,	Strata.
Ellipsis,	Ellipses.	Thesis,	Theses.
Emphasis,	Emphases.	Vertex,	Vertices.
Encomium,	{ Encomia or Encomiums.	Virtuoso,	Virtuosi.
Erratum,	Errata.	Vortex,	Vortices.
Focus,	Foci.		
Genus,	Genera.		

23. Some nouns are the same in both numbers ; as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Apparatus,	Apparatus.	Sheep,	Sheep.
Deer,	Deer.	Species,	Species.
Means,	Means.	Swine,	Swine, &c.
Series,	Series.		

24. Some nouns are used only in the singular number ; as, *wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, ambition, relief, be'ief, &c.*

25. Some nouns are used only in the plural number ; as, *bellows, scissors, ashes, lungs, riches, spectacles* (meaning glasses), *arms* (meaning warlike weapons), &c., *amends, pains, ethicks, opticks, &c.*

* The plural of *genius* is *genii*, when it means aerial spirits,—*geniuses*, when signifying persons of genius.

GENDER.*

26. The Gender of Nouns is distinguished in three different ways ;—

FIRST, By different words ; as,
Masculine, Bachelor ; *Feminine*, Maid ;—

SECOND, By a difference of termination ; as,
Masculine, Host ; *Feminine*, Hostess ;—

THIRD, By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, prefixed to the noun ; as,
Masculine, Man-servant ; *Feminine*, Maid-servant.

The following is a list of words, the gender of which is thus determined :—

1. By different words ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor,	Maid.	King,	Queen.
Beau,	Belle.	Lad,	Lass.
Boar,	Sow.	Lord,	Lady.
Boy,	Girl.	Man,	Woman.
Brother,	Sister.	Master,	Mistress.
Buck,	Doe.	Militer,	Spawner.
Bull,	Cow.	Nephew,	Niece.
Bullock or Steer,	Heifer.	Ram,	Ewe.
Cock,	Hen.	Singer,	{ Songstress or
Dog,	Bitch.		{ Singer.
Drake,	Duck.	Sir,	Madam.
Earl,	Countess.	Sire,	Dam.
Father,	Mother.	Sloven,	Slut.
Friar,	Nun.	Son,	Daughter.
Gander,	Goose.	Stag,	Hind.
Hart,	Roe.	Uncle,	Aunt.
Horse,	Mare.	Wizard,	Witch.
Husband,	Wife.		

2. By a difference of termination ; as,

Abbot,	Abbess.	Executor,	Executrix.
Actor,	Actress.	God,	Goddess.
Administrator,	Administratrix.	Governor,	Governess.
Adulterer,	Adulteress.	Heir,	Heiress.
Ambassador,	Ambassadress.	Hero,	Heroine.
Arbiter,	Arbitress.	Host,	Hostess.
Baron,	Baroness.	Hunter,	Huntress.
Benefactor,	Benefactress.	Inheritor,	{ Inheritress or
Bridegroom,	Bride.		{ Inheritrix.
Canon,	Canoness.	Instructor,	Instructress.
Caterer,	Cateress.	Jew,	Jewess.
Chanter,	Chantress.	Landgrave,	Landgravine
Conductor,	Conductress.	Lion,	Lioness.
Count,	Countess.	Marquis,	Marchioness
Czar,	Czarina.	Mayor,	Mayoress.
Deacon,	Deaconess.	Patron,	Patroness.
Detractor,	Detractress.	Peer,	Peeress.
Duke,	Dutchess.	Poet,	Poetess.
Elector,	Electress.	Priest,	Priestess.
Emperor,	Empress.	Prince,	Princess.
Enchanter,	Enchantress.		

* See page 7, No. 18.

<i>etc.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Prior,	Prioress.	Testator,	Testatrix.
Prophet,	Prophetess.	Tiger,	Tigress.
Protector,	Protectress.	Traitor,	Traitress.
Shepherd,	Shepherdess.	Tutor,	Tutress.
Songster,	Songstress.	Tyrant,	Tyranness.
Sorcerer,	Sorceress.	Victor,	Victress.
Suitor,	Suitress.	Viscount,	Viscountess.
Sultan,	{ Sultanness.	Votary,	Votaress.
	{ Sultana.	Widower,	Widow.

3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being *prefixed* to the noun; as,

A cock-sparrow,	A hen-sparrow.
A he-bear,	A she-bear.
A he-goat,	A she-goat.
A male child,	A female child.
A man-servant,	A maid-servant.
Male descendants,	Female descendants.

CASE.*

27. Case expresses the relation of nouns and pronouns to other words in a sentence.

28. The Nominative Case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of a verb.

29. The Possessive Case expresses the relation of property or possession, or the possessor or owner of a thing.

(For the regular manner of forming the possessive case, see page 8th, numbers 25 and 27.)

30. Some nouns, which end in double *s*, form the possessive case, by adding an apostrophe only; as, "For goodness' sake; for righteousness' sake."

31. Other nouns, ending with double *s*, form the possessive regularly; as, "The witness's testimony."

32. Some nouns, which end in *ience*, also, form the possessive, by adding an apostrophe only; as, "For conscience' sake; for patience' sake."

33. In poetry, the additional *s* is frequently omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as,

Oh! who that gallant spirit shall resume.

Leap from Eurotas' banks, and call thee from the tomb?

34. When terms signifying a name and an office are connected, the apostrophe and *s* should be annexed to the name of the person; as, "I left the volume at Smith's, the bookseller."

35. The Objective Case expresses the object of an active verb, a participle, or a preposition.

ADJECTIVES.†

36. The word *adjective* means *joined to*. For this reason, those words which are *joined to* nouns and pronouns, to express their kind, number, or quality, are called *Adjectives*.

* See page 8, No. 23.

† See page 9, No. 29.

37. Comparison expresses the quantity, or the degree of the quality expressed by the adjective.

38. The Positive Degree expresses the simple quality.

39. The Comparative Degree increases the quality.

40. The Superlative Degree increases the quality to the greatest extent

41. Adjectives are sometimes compared by *decreasing* the quality, in the following manner ; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Favourable,	Less favourable,	Least favourable.
Prudent,	Less prudent,	Least prudent.

42. Some adjectives do not admit of comparison ; as, *two, second, right, true, immortal, infinite, perfect, universal, &c.*

43. Some adjectives are used in only two degrees ; namely, the comparative and the superlative ; as,

Comparative	Superlative.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Exterior,	Extreme.	Superior,	Supreme.
Prior,	Prime.	Ultior,	Ultimate.

44. Some adjectives are of the comparative degree ; as, *anterior, posterior, interior, senior, junior, major, minor.*

45. Adjectives of two syllables, ending in *y*, or silent *e*, are generally compared by *er* and *est* ; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Ample,	Ampler,	Amplest.
Happy,	Happier,	Happiest.
Noble,	Nobler,	Noblest.
Polite,	Politer,	Politest.

PRONOUNS.*

46. The word *pronoun* means *for the noun*. For this reason, those words which stand for the noun, are called *Pronouns* ; and they are used to prevent the frequent repetition of the noun. Thus, in the sentences, "*Gilbert Ainslie* was a poor man and *Gilbert Ainslie* had been a poor man all the days of *Gilbert Ainslie's* life ; the days were not few, for *Gilbert Ainslie's* thin hair was now waxing gray. *Gilbert Ainslie* had been born and bred on the small moorland farm. *the farm* *Gilbert Ainslie* now occupied ; and *Gilbert Ainslie* hoped to die there, as *Gilbert Ainslie's* father and grandfather had done before *Gilbert Ainslie*."—The use of the pronoun will be seen, by employing it, instead of repeating the noun. The above sentence will then be as follows :—" *Gilbert Ainslie* was a poor man, and *he* had been a poor man all the days of *his* life, *which* were not few, for *his* thin hair was now waxing gray. *He* had been born and bred on the small moorland farm *which* *he* now occupied, and *he* hoped to die there, as *his* father and grandfather had done before *him*."

47. Although, in the previous parts of this book, a list of the several kinds of pronouns has been given (see page 11, No. 41 ; page 12, Nos. 45 and 49 ; page 13, No. 54), it remains to be observed, that any word may be called a pronoun, which stands instead of a noun, and supplies its place.

48. *Personal Pronouns* are those which show the *person* of the nouns for which they stand ; and they are never used in the same part of the sentence with the noun which they represent.

* See page 11, No. 39.

49. *Relative Pronouns* are those which stand for a noun or phrase, which is expressed in some member of the same sentence. (See page 12, No. 49; page 69, Nos. 104 and 105; page 70, No. 106; and pages 72 and 74, No. 109.)

50. The relative pronoun *who* stands for those nouns only which mean persons; as, "He is a *friend, who* is faithful in adversity."

51. The relative pronoun *which* stands for animals, and objects of the neuter gender; as, "This is the bird *which* sung; That is the tree *which* produces no fruit."

52. The pronoun *which* is used instead of *who*, when children are spoken of; as, "The child *which* I saw; The infant *which* was here."

53. The pronoun *that* stands either for persons, animals or objects of the neuter gender; and it is used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* or *which*; as, "He *that* acts wisely, deserves praise; Modesty is a quality *that* highly adorns a woman; The horse *that* I bought."

54. Adjective pronouns* are those pronouns which are sometimes joined to nouns, and sometimes stand by themselves; the noun to which they belong being understood; as, "This man is more intelligent than *that*" (man). (See page 13, No. 54.)

55. The word *own* is frequently joined to some of the pronouns, for the sake of emphasis. They then become compound adjective pronouns; as, "This is *my own* book." The following is a list of them: *my own, thy own, his own, her own, its own, our own, your own, their own*.

56. The adjective pronouns *this* and *that* have each a plural number. *These* is the plural of *this*; and *those* is the plural of *that*. *This* and *that* are joined to nouns of the singular number only; *these* and *those*, only to plural nouns.

57. When the pronouns *this* and *that* are both used in the same sentence, and each refers to some noun before them, *this* means the latter, or last-mentioned, and *that* the former, or first-mentioned; as, "Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that* (namely, wealth) tends to excite pride; *this* (namely, poverty) tends to excite discontent."

PREPOSITIONS.†

58. The word *preposition* means *placed before*. Prepositions are those words which are placed *before* nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them and other words in the sentence.

59. A preposition must always govern a noun or pronoun in the objective case; and whenever a word usually included among the prepositions has no objective case, expressed or understood, it becomes an adverb.

60. Participles, and sometimes other parts of speech, are used as prepositions; as, *excepting, respecting, touching, concerning, according, except, save, but, &c.*

CONJUNCTIONS.‡

61. The word *conjunction* means *joining together*. Conjunctions are those words which are used to join together the several words and members of a sentence,

* The adjective pronouns may be thus subdivided:—

The Possessive; *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*.

The Distributive; *each, every, either*.

The Demonstrative; *this, that, these, those, former, latter*.

The Indefinitive; *some, other, another, any, one, all, such*.

† See page 14, No. 56.

‡ See page 15, No. 59.

62. Those words which are connected or *joined together* by a conjunction, are usually parsed alike ; and it will be seen by the following example, that conjunctions very often unite sentences, when they appear to unite only words. Thus, " I gave the book to John or Charles : " this form of expression contains two distinct sentences ; namely, " I gave the book to John, or, I gave the book to Charles. " The words *John* and *Charles*, which are connected together by the conjunction in the first sentence, it appears, are both governed by the preposition in the two distinct sentences.

63. The conjunction *but* is improperly used in connection with *that*, in negative sentences ; as, " I cannot deny but that I was justly condemned. " The word *but* means *except* : the meaning of the sentence, therefore, is, " I can deny nothing *except* that I was unjustly condemned ; but I can deny that. "

INTERJECTIONS.*

64. Interjections are words or sounds uttered to express some feeling of the mind.

65. The word *interjection* means *thrown into* ; and those words which are " thrown into " the different parts of a sentence, to express sudden emotions, are therefore called *Interjections*. Many of them are mere sounds, and cannot be expressed by letters.

VERBS.†

66. A Passive Verb can never govern an objective case. Such sentences as the following, although sometimes used by good writers, are incorrect, and should be altered. " She was taught musick ; He was forgiven the offence ; He was allowed his demand ; He was asked a question. " It should be, " Musick was taught (to) her ; The offence was forgiven (to) him ; His demand was allowed (to) him, " &c.

67. Defective Verbs are those which are not used in all the moods and tenses ; as, *ought, quoth, bware, &c.*

68. There are a few words which are called Impersonal Verbs, because they have no nominative case, or, if any, a pronoun which merely expresses a state of things ; as, *methinks, beware, as follows, as appears, it rains, it snows, it freezes, it hails, it lightens, it thunders.*

MOODS AND TENSES.‡

69. There are two things which are to be particularly noticed in a verb ;—first, the *manner* in which it is used—and, second, the *time* which it expresses.

70. Mood shows the manner in which the verb is used.

71. Tense shows the *time* which the verb expresses.

72. The Indicative Mood§ expresses an assertion, or a question.

73. The Subjunctive Mood expresses a condition, supposition, or doubt, &c., and always has a conjunction before it, expressed or understood.

74. A verb in the subjunctive mood never occurs alone. There must always be another verb in the sentence, expressed or understood, before or after it.

* See page 15, No. 61.

† See page 18, Nos. 73 and 74.

‡ See page 17, No. 65.

§ See page 17, No. 75.

75. The Potential Mood expresses ability, power, liberty, willingness, or necessity. It sometimes expresses a question.

76. The potential mood may be known by the following signs, or auxiliary verbs, some one of which is found in every tense of this mood; namely, *may, can, must, might, could, wou'd, should*.*

77. The Imperative Mood expresses a command, a request, a permission.

78. The Infinitive Mood expresses the verb in a general or unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person.

79. The infinitive mood always has the sign *to* before it, expressed or understood.

80. Participles† are words derived from verbs, having part of the properties of verbs, and part of the properties of adjectives.

81. The present participle of an active verb is sometimes used in a passive sense; as, "The king of Spain was *improving* at the last dates;" "The house is *building*" (not *being built*).

TENSES.

82. Tense shows the time which the verb expresses. (See No. 71.)

83. The Present Tense represents present time.

84. The Imperfect Tense represents past time, indefinitely.

85. The Perfect Tense expresses past time, definitely.

86. The Pluperfect Tense expresses time which passed before some other past time.

87. The Future Tense expresses future time.

88. The Future Perfect Tense expresses time which will be past at some future time.

89. Those tenses which have an auxiliary verb‡ in them are called *compound tenses*. The other tenses are called *simple tenses*.

90. The Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods of active and neuter verbs, are sometimes formed by the auxiliary verbs *do* and *did*, in the following manner; as,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I do love.
SECOND PERSON. Thou dost love.
THIRD PERSON. He does love.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We do love.
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you do love.
THIRD PERSON. They do love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I did love.
SECOND PERSON. Thou didst love.
THIRD PERSON. He did love.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We did love.
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you did love.
THIRD PERSON. They did love.

* See page 27. The potential mood is converted into the subjunctive, by placing the conjunctions *if, though, unless, &c.* before it; as, "If I could deceive him, I would not attempt it; Though he should strike, he cannot harm." The indicative mood is also frequently used by good writers for the subjunctive; as, "If he rises," &c.

† See page 62, Nos. 89 and 90, and page 63, No. 91.

‡ See page 82, Nos. 117 and 118.

SURJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I do love.
 SECOND PERSON. If thou dost love.
 THIRD PERSON. If he do or does
 love.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we do love.
 SECOND PERSON. If ye or you do love.
 THIRD PERSON. If they do love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. If I did love.
 SECOND PERSON. If thou didst love.
 THIRD PERSON. If he did love.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. If we did love.
 SECOND PERSON. If ye or you did love.
 THIRD PERSON. If they did love.

92. When a question is asked, the auxiliary verb precedes the nominative case; thus, "*Do I love? Did John write? May he go? Have you learned the lesson?*"

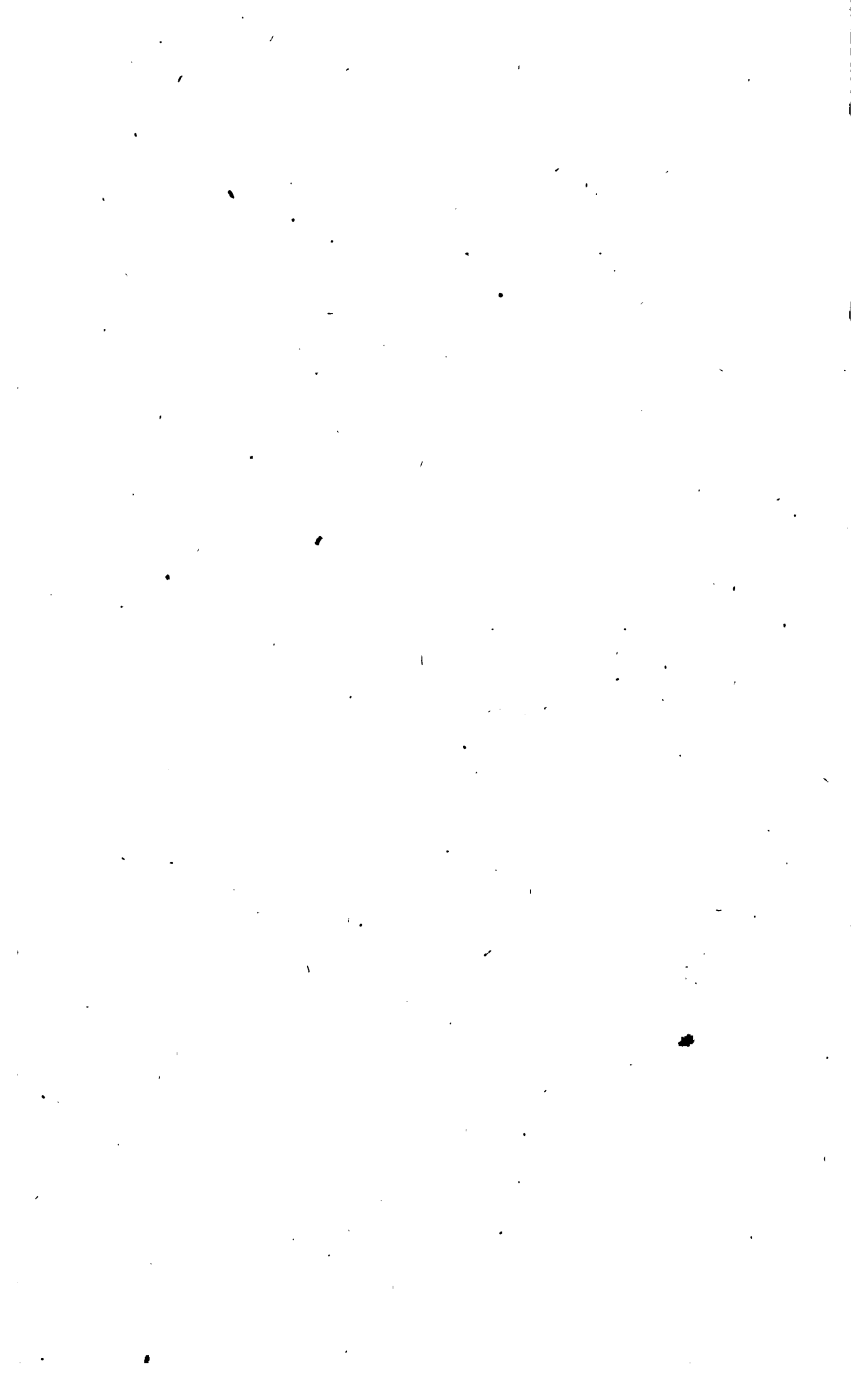
93. The auxiliaries of the compound tenses are frequently used alone, to prevent the repetition of the verb; as, "He regards his word, but thou dost not" (that is, dost not *regard* it).

ADVERBS.

94. Adverbs may be divided into the following classes:—

- Of *number*; as, Once, twice, thrice, &c.
- Of *order*; as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally, &c.
- Of *place*; as, Here, there, where, elsewhere, any where, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, hither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, whence, hence, thence, whithersoever, &c.
- Of *time present*; as, Now, to-day, &c.
- Of *time past*; as, Already, before, lately, yesterday, heretofore, hitherto, long since, long ago, &c.
- Of *time to come*; as, To-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, by and by, instantly, presently, immediately, straightways, &c.
- Of *time indefinite*; as, Oft, often, oftentimes, oftentimes, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, again, &c.
- Of *quantity*; as, Much, little, sufficiently, how much, how great, enough, abundantly, &c.
- Of *manner or quality*; as, Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, &c.
- Of *doubt*; as, Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, &c.
- Of *affirmation*; as, Verily, truly, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly, yea, yes, surely, indeed, really, &c.
- Of *negation*; as, Nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise, &c.
- Of *interrogation*; as, How, why, wherefore, whither, &c.
- Of *comparison*; as, More, most, better, best, worse, worst, less, least, very, almost, little, alike, &c.

There are many adverbs, however, not included in the above list.







In answer to the question before me
 I should be obliged to
 answer that I have not been
 acquainted with any one of the
 name mentioned. The work the relation
 of the name is in
 the name of the person who
 is mentioned by the

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